MADRAS COURIER.

VOL. XXIX. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1813. No. 1[illegible]0.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

DEVAURACAH DOSS.
VERS.
KISTNADAUSERY PARMAUL CHETTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 8th day of December next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises, between 3 and 5 in the afternoon, a large spot of GROUND, situated on the High Road leading to Trevattore, East to the Garden of Mookoondoo Naick's measuring 21 Cawnies or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.

A deposit of 10 per Cent. is to be paid by the Person who shall Purchase the said Premises, [illegible] all Persons who shall attend the Sale are to [illegible], and come prepared accord[illegible] [illegible]e said Premises shall be paid [illegible] of 10 days after the day of [illegible] shall be forfeited, the said Pre[illegible] and any deficiency to be made [illegible] Purchaser, and all advantages [illegible]

R. JEBB,
Sheriff.

[illegible] 1813.

[illegible] COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

COTTA[illegible] T[illegible]LESINGA CHETTY.
VERS.
MOOTOOPILL[illegible] [illegible]OTOOLINGA NAICK.

NOTICE is he[illegible] [illegible] day the 13th, and Tuesday [illegible] that [illegible] days of December Instant, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises, between 3 and 5 in the afternoon of each day, the undermentioned Premises, [illegible]

On Monday, the 13th.

A Piece of GROUND, situated No. 37, Popham's Broad-way, measuring in length from North to South 95 feet, and in breadth from East to West 70 feet.

AND

On Tuesday, the 14th.

A Piece of GROUND, No 44, in the same Street, measuring in length from East to West 70 feet, and in breadth from North to South 40 feet or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.

A deposit of 10 per Cent is to be paid by the Person or Persons who shall purchase the said Premises, and all Persons who shall attend the sale are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the days of sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said premises to be resold and any deficiency to be made good by the first purchasers and all advantages forfeited.

R. JEBB, *Sheriff.*

Madras, 3d December, 1813.

Advertisement.

THE Trustees for the Affairs of the late Firm of Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. hereby notify, that on the 15th day of January next, a further dividend of ten per cent. will be paid at the Trust Office, No 18 (adjoining to MR. KNOX'S) Uncapa Naick Street, Black Town, Madras, between the hours of 11 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, and the said payments will be continued every day, at the same hours, Sundays excepted—All Sums amo[illegible] to, and exceedin[illegible] Rupees will [illegible] [illegible]er, at [illegible]h.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of TRIPASORE CHINNOO MOOTOO CHITTY, late of Madras Inhabitant Deceased, having been granted to TRIPASORE MAURY CHITTY of Madras Inhabitant, and the Brother of the Deceased, by the HONORABLE the SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE at MADRAS, as one of the Surviving Executors, therein named. Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having any demand upon being indebted to or holding any Property of the said Estate, are hereby required to State their Claims, pay their Debts, & deliver up the Property to Mr. JOHN CARRUTHERS, at his Office in Fort St. George, who has been duly appointed by the said TRIPASORE MAURY CHITTY, for that purpose.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th November, 1813.

ADMINISTRATION.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES SWINTON, late a Lieutenant of the 18th Re[illegible] Native Infantry and Deputy Assistant to the Commissary General, under the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to WILLIAM M'TAGGART, Esq. one of the Executors therein named: notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims on the said Estate, being indebted thereto or holding any property of the deceased, do forthwith state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver such property to the said Executor at Madras.

Madras, Nov. 24, 1813.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL SAWYER,
OF
PALAMCOTTAH,
BEING MUCH PRESSED BY HIS
CREDITORS

FOR Payment of their respective debts, most earnestly begs those GENTLEMEN who are *indebted* to him, to pay the same without delay, either to himself at *Palamcottah*, or to JOHN GRIFFITHS and CHARLES JOHN COOK at *Madras.*

PALAMCOTTAH, November 1813.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT CUDDALORE,
ON THE 10TH JANUARY NEXT,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY
PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A COMMODIOUS Bungalow, pleasantly situated at New Town, with a view of the Sea, and newly built, consisting of a Hall and enclosed Verandah, a sitting Room and two large Closets under one Roof, detached therefrom but connected by a Collonade, 70 feet long, three large Bed Rooms, each with a Closet and Bath —The Out Houses are extensive, extremely convenient and in good order, a Garden and pleasure Ground, containing upwards of 18 Cawnies, neatly laid out and stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, surround the House —for the whole of which there is a Company's Grant, at a Quit Rent more than repaid by the present produce of [illegible] Soil.

[illegible]r particulars enquire of Messrs. [illegible]ER, HAY and Co.

For Private Sale,
AT
R. J. EDWARDS,
MADRAS REPOSITORY,
A EUROPE
BULL DOG,
AND,
IS SAID TO BE THE FINEST
DOG
OF THE KIND
THAT
EVER CAME TO
INDIA.
HE WAS BRED
BY
CAPT. CHRISTOPHER,
AND

WON in England a Gold Cup, a Belt, and several other Matches.

He is a remarkable powerful Dog, colour white, without a mark, exceeding good temper, and well worth the attention of any person in want of such a Dog, as seldom such a Dog, is to be purchased.

ALSO

A Bull Pup by the above Dog, 5 months old, and as large as the Dog, which is likely to make as good a Dog as the Father.

Price 100 Star Pagodas.

MADRAS REPOSITORY,
December 5th, 1813,
Opposite the Govt.
Gardens, Mount Road.

For Private Sale,
AT
R. J. EDWARDS,
Madras Repository,
A HANDSOME
HIGH CAST
Maiden Arab
HORSE,
WARRANTED SOUND AND QUIET,
AND
WORTH THE ATTENTION
OF
ANY GENTLEMAN
IN WANT
OF
A GOOD SADDLE HORSE.

Madras Repository,
December 5, 1813,
Opposite the Govt. Gardens,
Mount Road.

For Private Sale,
AT
R. J. EDWARDS,
Madras Repository,
A POWERFUL
CHESNUT
MAIDEN ARAB
HORSE,
FIVE YEARS OLD,
FOURTEEN HANDS TWO INCHES HIGH,
MASTER OF
SIXTEEN OR SEVENTEEN STONE,
AND
CAPITAL ACTION
WARRANTED SOUND AND QUIET.

From the Government Gazette,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1813.

Fort. St. George, 25th November, 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Batta and other allowances for November, and the Pay for December, of the Troops at the Presidency and the other Stations of the Army, shall be issued on the 6th day of December, and on the following days.

NOVEMBER 26, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in C[illegible] to publish in General Orders, the fol[illegible] report from the Committee app[illegible] nation of Military Students i[illegible] guage, and has much satisfa[illegible] for th[illegible] norary reward establishe[illegible] language, on [illegible] Lieu[illegible] [illegible]oggenpohl of the Ho[illegible]

Lieutenant A. Gordon of the Madra[illegible] Regiment.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General
THE HONORABLE J. ABERCROMBY,
Governor in Council.

HONORABLE SIR,

In obedience to the orders conveyed to us in the two letters from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department dated the 10th instant, we have the honor to report the result of our examination of the proficiency made in the Hindoostanee language by Lieutenant Poggenpohl of the Horse Artillery and by Lieutenant A. Gordon of the Madras European Regiment.

In our examination of these Gentlemen, we pursued the usual course, and we are gratified in being enabled to state that the result is satisfactory.

Lieutenant Poggenpohl in his translation into English, has failed to express correctly the sense of two or three words, which however are not of frequent occurrence; with these exceptions, which are obviously of trifling importance, this exercise is performed with sufficient accuracy. His Hindoostanee exercise also is correctly executed and displays a considerable knowledge of the idiom of the language.

Lieutenant Poggenpohl converse with great fluency; and we observed with satisfaction the attention which he appears to have given to this important acquirement.

Lieutenant Gordon also in his translation from Hindoostanee, appears not to have clearly understood the sense of a few words, but in other respects, this exercise is very correctly executed.—The accuracy of his Hindoostanee exercise, both as regards the expression and the idiom leaves us little to desire from him on these points; and he converses with sufficient fluency.

With these brief observations, we have much satisfaction in recommending, that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to bestow on Lieutenant Poggenpohl and on Lieutenant Gordon the usual honorary reward.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
23d November, 1813.

We have the honor to be
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servants,
(Signed) J. LEITH,
P. VANS AGNEW,
R. OTTO,
W. OLIVER.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) E. WOOD, SEC TO GOVT.

Sporting Intelligence.

REWAH RACES, NOVEMBER 2, 1813.

FIRST MATCH.

Ensign Campbell's Poney Gibby, against Dr. Stewart's Poney Copper bottom, catch weights, one three mile heat. A most beautiful and interesting race, won with difficulty by Gibby; Copper-bottom the favorite at starting.

SECOND MATCH.

Ensign Malden's Horse Nathan, against Lieut. Denby's Horse Mahratta Tom, once round the course, owners riding. Won in great style by Nathan against the odds.

THIRD MATCH.

Lieutenant Braddon's Bay Arab Horse Victory, against Lieutenant Scott's Country Horse Jemadar, twice round the course, owner's on. This, from the well known excellence of both the horses, was expected to be a hard-earned race, but unfortunately Victory was distanced.

FOURTH MATCH.

Lieut. Scott's Horse Mark Antony, against Lieut. Turner's Horse Cornet, once round the course, owners on. Won with ease by Mark Antony.

FIFTH MATCH.

Ensign Skrine's Poney Tiny, against Ensign Kennedy's Doney Iron-sides, once round the course, owners on. Tiny was the favorite, and would indubitably have won, had not a gram bag (unintentionally we should hope) been left near the course, and a sense of hunger prevailed over his sense of honor. Tiny bolted, and (notwithstanding the display of most exquisite horsemanship) threw his rider. It may perhaps be unnecessary to add that Iron-sides won the match.

A Poney sweepstakes for all untried Ponies, catch weights, once round the course.

Ensign Malden's Poney Eagle.
Ensign Campbell's Mare Belle Pepper.
Ensign Malden's Poney Highflyer.
Lieut. Scott's Poney Ram Bhurosah.
Lieut. Harriott's Poney Jogmohun Si[illegible]n.
Lieut. Chalmer's Poney Ramkhan.
Lieut. Turner's Mare Fal-de-ral-tir.

This was an extremely diverting Race, and was won with difficulty by Ram Bhurosah.

After the Races, the company adjourned to a most excellent Breakfast, provided (with his usual kindness) by Lieut. Harriott, which Colonel Adams, honored with his presence. A Cricket match ensued, and at 3 o'clock, the company had again to thank Lieut. Harriott, for a most elegant Tiffin; which abounded with every delicacy that could be procured.

Thus ended the Sports of a day, which were not interrupted by a single cavil or dispute, for good-humour and unanimity, were the order of the day from our kind Commandant, to the youngest subaltern.

The next Races are fixed for Saturday, the 13th inst.

HOW TO BE COMFORTABLE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Little did I reflect, Mr. Editor, on the
reat and arduous task I imposed on myself in
ndertaking to discuss this important question
—a question which engages the attention of
nen in all ranks of society, and in every stage
f life, from the cradle to the grave. The
Englis... ...ople under the sun, are most
levote... ...ady of it: they make it the
great ... their lives, the object of their
hopes, ...nd of their exertions. The
foreign... ...alled us a *thinking* nation, did
but hef define our character; for he might,
with a little more closeness of observation,
...t we were generally think-
...s to have interrogated the
...daily bustling about a
...as to what is the great
...all in motion, nine out
...swered, "We are striv-
...a comfortable." Had he
...at they conceive comfort
...nture to say, that, with-
...Dr. Johnson for a defi-
...generally reply in some
..."What we call comfort-
...as we want, and being
...than we like." Thus
...onsist in the union
...ngs ...ioned by the
...nd competence. ...
...requisites there can
...of opinion; a sound
...eing universally con-
...enjoyment of every
...an afford. But as to
...nents in the cup of happi-
...diversity of judgment; the
...e variously stated: the income,
...ne man would be a competency,
...another be a mere pittance, a short
...ance; and that state of life, which by
...ne would be considered as abounding in
felicity, would appear to others a mere purga-
tory. It is evident, therefore, that a great deal of what men define to be comfort arises from a peculiar disposition of the mind, which qualifies it to derive satisfaction, and even a degree of pleasure, from the circumstances in which it is placed, be they ever so untoward. This may be called the philosophy of comfort. It is that kind of philosophy which comforted Socrates under the thunder shower which his wife rained upon him. One of its great practical rules, and which I doubt not was peculiarly efficacious in that instance, is to compare our own condition with that of others whom we know to be infinitely worse off than ourselves. To the illustration of this branch of the subject I mean to devote the remainder of my present paper.

If we were to judge of London by the opportunities it affords of making these consolatory comparisons, we must consider it as one of the most comfortable places upon earth, for it comprehends every gradation from happiness to misery; and there is rarely to be found a person in it so utterly wretched, as to be convinced that his case is the worst that can possibly occur. Even among the inmates of our prisons I am told that this principle is acknowledged and acted upon. The house-breaker considers the pickpocket as a creature equally miserable and contemptible; and the highwayman stands aloof from both of them, as outcasts, who are dead to all sense of honour, and on whose fate it behoves him to cast a transient thought of commiseration and abhorrence; he thanks his stars that he has maintained the character of a gentleman, and has never disgraced himself by associating with such mean vagabonds.—And if these distinctions exist among men bearing one common stamp of infamy, and excluded from society, in how much greater a degree must they not prevail among the several classes of which the population of the metropolis is composed! Numberless instances might be adduced in which the blessing of competence are to be enhanced by the contemplation of want and misery; but I shall content myself with one which comprehends the extremes of both. Perhaps, in no one spot within the bills of mortality, are there to be found so much good and so much ill, so much of what human nature loves and loaths, as in the district which comprehends Bloomsbury and St. Giles's. If a peripatetic were to found a school of philosophy in London, he would certainly chuse this as the fittest walk for his disciples, and the most appropriate stop for exemplifying his instructions. On one hand his eye would be greeted with the sight of spacious squares, formed of noble and magnificent houses, furnished with every thing that the art of man can conceive for convenience, comfort, and luxury. He would recognize the abodes of the nobleman, the legislator, the merchant, and the man of science; where every means is used to heighten and promote domestic happiness; where wit and intelligence give life to conversation; and where the charms of female beauty, exalted and refined by mental accomplishments, diffuse harmony & delight through the social circle. Here would he find the infinite resources of the human mind called forth for the invention and improvement of new pleasures. What elegance, what splendour in their entertainments! What inexhaustible variety in their pursuits and avocations, whether of knowledge or of amusement! Every wish anticipated, every gratification provided, no source of information beyond their reach, no avenue to science closed against them. Might he not, on the contemplation of such a picture, be tempted to exclaim, that human felicity had here reached its limit? and would there be any thing wanting to impress the conviction on his mind, but the sight of what, from its contiguity, might be called the companion to the picture? Let him turn aside for a moment from this region of comfort, he will find himself lost in a labyrinth of vile and filthy hovels, too abominable without to be scrutinized within; where every thing bespeaks the degradation of the human character into a state of barbarism, more deplorable than that from which it first emerged. He would behold a herd of human beings debased by vulgarity, plunged in the dregs of vice, and grovelling in the sink of infamy; their time alternately devoted to incessant toil, or to absolute sloth; their bodies at one time pining with hunger, and at another palsied by intoxication. No moderation, no sense of decorum, no relish for rational enjoyment, no provident reserve against the various exigencies that are incident to a life of daily labour: there general characteristics are, intemperance confirmed by habit, and ignorance that disdains instruction. The rest of the portraiture is too horrible to be held up to view; it must be left in the obscurity which envelopes it, and imagination alone must supply the void. The contrast is sufficiently marked to show, that a sense of comfort arises not only from the enjoyment of the advantages we possess, but from reflection on the misery of those persons who are deprived of them. Hence we might almost be led, in the first instance, to consider it a selfish feeling, did we not remember, that to contemplate human misery is the first step towards relieving it; and that nothing gives so true a relish to our own comforts, as to share them with those around us who need them.

In pursuing this subject I now perceive that I have been gradually and unconsciously departing from my original intention, and have sunk into a gloomy train of reflections. The nature of the question has in part obliged me to take this course; for it is a notorious fact, that the most uncomfortable people in the world are those who, surrounded with wealth and luxury, know not what to do with themselves. For my part, I never see a worn-out epicure with his feet rolled in flannel, and his knuckles set with chalk, but I reflect how easily he might have avoided these cumbrous and painful appendages of what is falsely termed good living, by walking about in a search of objects for the exercise of his bounty, and by opening his hand in acts of charity, instead of making his throat "a thoroughfare for wine," and filling his whole frame with gout and ill-humour. Nor can I behold the tender and sensitive lady of quality, shivering at every breeze that blows, and ready to faint at every sudden noise she hears, without lamenting that she has not earlier been apprized of the value of beneficence, as a species of exercise which gives firmness to the nerves, without impairing their sensibility; preserves health, improves beauty, and imparts animation to the countenance, and grace to the form, even after the bloom and sprightliness of youth have subsided. It is a common and trite remark, that "one half of the world knows not how the other half lives;" and it is easy to see, that from this mutual indifference and apathy, arise more than half the miseries that afflict the whole. Let there subsist a better understanding between the wealthy and the indigent, the powerful and the weak, the men of influence and the friendless, and we shall soon find that the enjoyments and moral happiness of both will be multiplied and augmented.—Wealth never affords true delight unless when it is employed in doing good: it may be compared to a tree which bears comforts for its fruits; and they are all fraught with a germ of reproduction, which may be propagated without injury to the parent.

Having thus considered the comforts derivable from a comparison of our own condition with that of others, I shall next enquire into those which arise from a recollection of the miseries which have formerly affected ourselves, and from which we are at present free. But having already trespassed too much on your indulgence, I purpose to reserve this part of the subject for discussion in a future paper.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

Sir,

Being an occasional reader, I wish with all my heart, my income would allow me to be a Subscriber, to your Paper, I have felt a deep pleasure in perusing *your new* method of concentrating the News, or submitting them in the form of a Summary.

Having, however, read the account of our Shannon Frigate, taking the State American Frigate Chesapeake, permit me to offer some remarks. It appears, the Shannon is rated a forty-four, but probably carries fifty guns, the Chesapeake is fifty, and very likely mounts sixty—larger the rate, more guns they carry,—heavier the metal, and of course a greater number of men. The Shannon then may have had a Crew of three hundred and fifty, and the Chesapeake five hundred.

From official accounts, it seems, the gallant Shannon had for a long time been waiting for the Chesapeake—accordingly subject to a great privation of necessary on heart-home animating substances. Quite different so with the Chesapeake—she came direct—not twenty-four hours from her port—with their bellies full of the best things, that state American Boston could afford—heated up with liberal promises—every man that was weak was left behind and able ones put in their places—in fine, the Chesapeake's was put in the best of train for a batt... bored brilliantly down on ... here it proved, that even a s... bers, and of metal, was not able to conquer the Shannon.

The Americans have put forth, that the explosion of some powder was the cause of their losing it.—This is a convenient cunning excuse, even if true,—though the truth is to be doubted—it's surely done for political purposes—that is to say, the false popularity they formerly gained, tho' against very inferior, at least not at all upon a *par* force, may not lose it's great effect. Moreover, these Americans would not allow the British to have similar and much fairer excuses, tho' all the world, even their French Allies did.

It clearly follows, then, that the action of the Shannon, commanded by Capt. Brooke in taking the Chesapeake, will be deservedly proportionately appreciated, and descend gloriously to posterity.—However, to avoid the air of vanity, it can be factly said, that weight for weight—man for man—gun for gun—bottom for bottom—all the globe will allow that the State Americans, cannot cope with the British on Sea, or in the Land

And though the British Empire has a mighty and brave crews, of Fleets, and Army too,—still two of them, as of superior weight or numbers, have never yet fell upon the Americans—but they either, with much greater force, on two of their ships, as two to one, as in Canada have come at one time upon us.

These remarks, Mr. Editor, I do hope will afford pleasure to your Readers, particularly those of our Navy, or on the Sea. It may be the means of bringing forward abler observations, and eventually to your profit.

In conclusion, all of us on pe... of Captain Brooke of the Sha... will further plainly perceive, that if all the British Crews, like the brave Shannon's Crew, or rather of all Britons, only remain united amongst themselves, they are sure to beat nobly, the Americans, and the sayings or doings to losen their courage, sobriety, and determination to conquer, done by the State Americans, should solely vanish in the air, or be spit overboard.

Friday, Nov 26th, 181?. A. B.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, December 7, 1813.

The Honorable Robert Fullerton, Esq. took his seat on Tuesday last, as Second Member of Council at this Presidency.

Sir Home Popham quitted Calcutta, on the 14th instant, to embark on the Stirling Castle. Mr. Robert Alexander, Member of Council at this Presidency, who has been on a visit to Calcutta, will return on the Stirling Castle.

The weather has been very cool during the last week—and the grass, in the mornings, covered with dew—The Bramins predict a further fall of rain, of which there have been strong symptoms the last two days.

Much sport is expected at the ensuing Races, which will commence on the 10th of January—and we are glad to hear, that the *Stand* is likely to have its former gaity revived.

We understand that a Masquerade is in contemplation—in consequence of which the Taylors are in a state of requisition, and the Muchys's occupied in *making faces.*

Our private letters from Bengal state, that the Huddart extra ship, is to call at this Port, on her voyage to England—The Wellington is also expected here to complete her Cargo.

It would seem from a letter published in the *Times* Newspaper of June last, th... Russia and Prussia, when about ... Germany, concluded arrange... new modelling the Germ... Governments; and that ... ing been communic...
vereigns of the Sou...
and Baden, took t...
on uniting their e...
Bonapar...
...
...rop... ...wing... Infatuated as th...
differentnations of the Continent may hav...
been, and extraordinary as their Policy ma...
have appeared, at different periods, sinc...
the French Revolution—no measure has bee...
adopted, which was not imputable either to
the intrigues of the Thuilleries—to the
jealousies and resentments of Prussia, o...
Austria, or of Russia—or as the French
would say—to the influence of English
money; and no measure was rejected o...
neglected, which might not have bee...
ascribed to similar causes.—But, we woul...
ask, for what purpose—and with wh...
view—could Prussia and Russia hav...
entered into an arrangement, for new mo...
delling Germany? Prussia had scarcel...
become the friend of Russia, who had herse...
but recently recovered, by a species of re-ac...
tion, from a blow that had threatened he...
with annihilation.—The common enemy ha...
indeed been greatly weakened, but still...
sessed vast resources...
to be expected, that...
dinary efforts to rega...
The Confederation o...
parte's favorite chil...
...ncy, he had deriv...
...d; and on whose...
...ed with a confidence,...
disappointed—Austri...
in Russia of Napole...
Arbitress of Europe,...
recollections of Prus...
and of Russian threat...
been tremblingly aliv...
Germany by either ...
obta... the junct...
France, at a junct... ...l,
been the first wish of the ... ...ferates-
the *Times* would have us believe, that b...
Russia and Prussia had well shaken han...
before they had concerted the *means* of...
tering Germany—before they had co...
municated with Austria,—and be...
they had even assembled Troops, su...
cient to re-conquer Prussia, and ...
subdue the Fortresses which still remained...
the hands of the French—they had deli...
rately entered into arrangements to m...
model Germany! Arrangements, wh...
could not fail to disgust every petty pot...
tate, nay every subject throughout t...
antient empire—which would have ...ini...
ed the prevailing execration against Fre...
Tyranny—and have inevitably extinguish...
the spark, which should have set on f...
each teeming hill to warm the Swiss, t...
Tyrolese and the Voralbergers—Arrang...
ments, which would necessarily have dete...
mined Austria, to adhere to her engageme...
with France, and which were particular...
calculated to unite in closer ties the Co...
federation of the Rhine! We cann...
believe that any such arrangements were
entered into—but we do believe that th...
Editor of the *Times*, aware of the part tha...
had been taken, by Wurtemberg, Bavari...
and Baden, was resolved to account fo...
their conduct in some novel and strikin...
manner; and therefore determined, to write a...
article, in the form of a letter to *himself* o...
this interesting subject, perhaps, for the sam...
reason, that we have been induced to adve...
to it—the dearth of more momentou...
This ...
inf...

wit ...al for the good cause, ... one (in Sweden) " doubts, ... " but which is ce... ...y qualified by national " considerations, &c." and again " he has " stationed himself in Pomerania with an " anxiety to be furnished with the means of " co-operating with the allies." Now on reading the treaty which was published in the last *Courier*, we were led to believe, that all national considerations had been acted upon and disposed of, when that document was ratified; and we did not expect that after Bernadotte should have entered Germany, his zeal for the good cause was in any degree to be qualified.—When England had pledged herself to assist him in possessing Norway—had ceded Guadaloupe—and had actually commenced paying the instalments of the subsidy agreed upon, we wonder at this intelligent Swede's assertion, that Bernadotte is anxious to be furnished with the *means* of quitting Pomerania. We do not pretend to any knowledge of his plans, but apprehend that the British Ministers who concluded the treaty, did not bargain for his remaining at Stralsund, until the Russians and Prussians should march thither in search of *him*—and as to the correspondence between the King of Prussia and Bernadotte, which is stated on the same authority, we think it carries on the face of it, strong marks of having been fabricated. Like Sir John Murray's dispatch, dates are not referred to, but the King of Prussia is supposed to have written, " I implore you " for the love of God, come t... ...lief: " you are the only m... " any con... -the ...

...d- ...the King of ...penned such a libel ...d many other brave ...o have never abused ...

... Murat, the present King of ... offered to join the allies, if ... have been guaranteed to ...d, is also manufactured in ... the " intelligent Swede," and the ... letter to the *Times* concludes by ... that he did but copy the letter of ... and would not pledge himself that ...ed " more than the idle " gossip ...orth of Germany." This, indeed, ...ew we took of it, and we should ...n it silent publication, if we had not ...arked that it was dwelt upon by our contemporaries, as deserving of notice and of credit.

Private accounts are stated to have been received from Constantinople, mentioning the arrival of Moreau in Sweden—and that he was taken thither in an English Frigate—and on the same authority it is said, that Austria is to open the Campaign with 120,000 Veteran Troops—Our readers, no doubt, are aware, that the ...t of Austria having decl...d against France, equally depends on the authenticity of private intelligence from the Turkish capital.—The latest Franckfort Journal received, is dated, we believe, the 7th of August, and the Declaration of Austria, is said to have been cotemporaneous with the termination of the Armistice—The next arrival overland at Bombay, will most likely bring information of the real causes which terminated the congress, and a *public* avowal of the motives which have influenced the conduct of Austria, since the commencement of the p... ...test between Russia and France. ... by ...

...ces on which we have been taught to reckon—whether the subjects of Prussia have answered the call of their Sovereign—whether the people of France are content with fresh conscriptions and—whether Bonaparte's star is or is not in its declination?

The latest accounts from South America, afford reason to conclude, that the Revolution in that country, is likely to produce a permanent change of Government; and that the Spanish Colonies, will adopt a Constitution, independent of the Mother Country, and founded, so far as circumstances will admit, on the model of that of the United States in the North. An Assembly of the Representatives of the different provinces was installed in January last, at Buenos Ayres, and assumed the Supreme Power.

The Bombay Gazette contains accounts of insurrections said to have taken place at Leyden and the Hague in consequence of the enforcement of the conscription laws—Similar statements have often reached us in various shapes, and much advantage has been often promised, and expected from such partial struggles to throw off the yoke of Tyranny; but we are apprehensive that these convulsive efforts, are productive of infinite mischief, rather than of good—t... excuses for violent coercion, when ...er fails to weaken the spirit of the *people*.

We understand that Cottah Kistna...-Chitty a Native Merchant of this place, is the fortunate owner of the Ticket, which on Saturday last, was drawn a Prize of 20,000 Pagodas—and that he purchased the Ticket, at a late hour the preceding evening, from a Native, for 62 Pagodas.

The following copies of the Minutes and Letters respecting the action between His Majesty's late Ship Java, and the American Frigate Constitution, are taken from a manuscript copy, with which we have been obligingly favored.

The Officers and Crew of the Java arrived at Spithead on the 18th of April, in two cartels, one an English ship belonging to Liverp... and the other a Portuguese brig, bo... chartered at Bahia for the occasion:—

Account of the battle between His Majesty's Ship *Java* of 28 long 18 pounders on her main deck, and 18-32 pounders cannonades, on her quarter deck and forecastle, with a complement of 300 souls—but actually having 377 at the commencement of the action—including, passengers and 35 boys—Supernumeraries, and the United States Ship *Constitution* of 30 long 24 pounders and 26-32 pounders cannonades on her quarter deck and forecastle, with 485 *men* at the commencement of the action—fought between 2 and 6 P. M. of the 29th December 1812, about 12 or 14 Leagues, East of St. Salvadore on the Coast of Brazils; the Americans burnt the *Java*, at 10 A. M. of the 31st, having taken out all the Prisoners.

Copy of the Minutes as taken in the Action.

1 h. 50 m. P. M. Tuesday 29th Dec. Winds N. E. fresh breezes and clear weather a swell from S. E. *Java*, going ten knotts, all plain sails set to the wind, in chase, observed the Enemy, shortened sail and hoist American colours.

2 h. 10 m. Enemy opened her fire from her larboard side, not returned till close on her, weather bow, with our Starboard guns, on the smoke clearing away, found her under all sail before the wind.

2 h. 25 m. Made all sail after her, gave her our larboard guns, received her starboard, wore Ship and raked her with our starboard guns, bore in stays, received her starboard guns raking, at about two cables length, gave her our larboard guns, on falling off, carried away the head of our bowsprit, the Enemy wore round us, continued engaged in this manner within pistol shot, till

3 h. 5 m. When finding our rigging cut up, and the Enemy laying right athwart our bows, keeping up a very heavy raking fire, determined as our only alternative, to save the day by boarding, bore up and should have succeeded in laying her aboard ... the main chains, but from the unfortunate fall of the fore-mast, this manœuvre failing, ...e were left to the mercy of our opponent, ...hich he availed himself of by wearing across ... and raking us and passed under our ...

...Our gallant Captain fell; from this ...izen mast fell, he laid on our st... ...pouring in a very tremendous g...ling fire, knocking our people down, on every side, after this we fell off, which gave us an opportunity of renewing the action, which was done with good spirits, broadside for broadside, till

4 h. 35 m. When the Enemy made sail ahead out of gun shot, leaving us a wreck, with only our main mast standing—clear'd the wreck—tried to get before the wind, could not succeed.

5 h. 35 m. Main mast cut away to prevent its falling in board.

5 h. 50 m. Struck the Jack from the stump of the mizen mast, found 22 men killed, and 102 with Capt. Lambert wounded.

On board the United States Frigate *Constitution*, St. Salvadore, Port of Bahia—Brazils, Jan. 2d, 1813.

Sir,

It is with the deepest regret, I write you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's Ship *Java* is no more after sustaining an action on the 29th December 1812, for several hours with the American Frigate *Constitution*, which resulted in the capture and ultimate destruction of His Majesty's Ship—Capt. Lambert being dangerously wounded in the action, the melancholy task of writing the details devolves on me.

On the morning of the 29th Instant, at 8 A. M. we perceived a strange sail—made all sail in chase and soon made her out to be a large frigate, at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us, under easy sail, when about four miles distant, she made a signal and immediately tacked, and made all sail away upon a wind, we soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing, and came up with her fast, when she hoisted American colours, she bore about three points on our ... At 1:50 the enemy shortened sail, upon ...re down upon her.—At 2:10 when about half a mile distant, she opened her fire, giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned, till we were close upon her weather bow, both ships now manœuvring to obtain advantageous positions—our opponent evidently avoiding close action and firing high to disable our mast in which she succeeded too well, having shot away the head of our bowsprit together with our jib-boom, and our running rigging being so much cut as to prevent our preserving the weather gage.—At 3:5 finding the enemy's raking fire so very heavy, Captain Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we should have succeeded, had not our foremast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over her Tafferel, shortly after the Main-top-mast went, leaving the ship perfectly unmanageable, with most of our starboard guns rendered useless, from the wreck laying over them.—At 3:30 our gallant Captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below, from that time we could not fire more than two or three guns, until 4:15; when our mizen mast was shot away, the ship then fell off a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear, the enemy's rigging was so much cut, he could not avoid shooting a head which brought us fairly broadside to broadside, our main yard now went in the slings, both ships continued engaged in this manner till 4:35 we frequently on fire, in consequence of the wreck laying the side engaged. Our opponent now made sail ahead out of gun shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the main mast left and that tottering; every exertion was made by us during the interval to place the ship in a state to renew the action, we succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the stumps of the foremasts and bowsprit, the weather half of the main yard remaining aloft, the main tack was got forward in hopes of getting before the wind, our helm still perfect, the effort unfortunately proved ineffectual from the main mast following over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which covered nearly all our starboard guns, we still waiting the attack of the enemy, he standing towards us for that purpose, on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manœuvre, perceiving he intended a position ahead, where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot.

I then consulted with Officers, who agreed with myself, that we having a great part of men killed and wounded, our Bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of those remaining, when I hope their Lordship's and Country will think I have bravely defended his Majesty's ship under these circumstances; however reluctantly at 5:50, our colours were lowered from the stump of the Mizen Mast, and we were taken possession of a little after six, by the American Frigate *Constitution*, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, who immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship resolved on burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done, as soon as the wounded were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, which with pain I perceive, so numerous, also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships; when I hope their Lordship's will not think that the British flag has been tarnished; (although success had not attended us,) it would be presumption in me to speak of Captain Lambert's merits, while we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service a... ... It is most gratifying to ... ...al gallantry of ... ...board, and in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually, I can never speak too highly of the able exertions of Lieuts. Herringham and Buchanan, also of Mr. Robinson, Master, who was severely wounded, and of Lieutenants Mercer and Davis, R. M. the latter of whom was severely wounded, to Captain John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his advice and exertions during the action, to Mr. J. C. Jones, Surgeon, and his assistants every praise is due, to Lieut. Saunders who commanded on the forecastle, & Lieut. Aplin, who was on the main deck, I am also obliged. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the Mates & Midshipmen, many of whom were killed and wounded. Lieut. General Hislop, Major Walker, and Captain Wood of his staff, the latter of whom was severely wounded, were solicitous to assist, and remained on deck during the action. I cannot conclude this letter without thus publicly returning my grateful acknowledgments for the generous treatment, Capt. Lambert and his Officers, received from Commodore Bainbridge and his Officers.

(Signed) HENRY DUCIE CHADS,
First Lieutenant ...

To J. W. Cro..., esq. M. P.
Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

LIEUTENANT CHAD'S LETTER,

UPON the DEATH of CAPT. LAMBERT.

Sir,

It is with the deepest regret, I inform you of the death of Captain Lambert of his wounds, received in the action with the American frigate Constitution, in him the country has lost a most valuable and brave officer, and myself (who have sailed under his command some years) and crew a kind friend.

His remains were intered on the 5th of January, 1813, in the fort of St. Pedro, and it is with much satisfaction I add, that every respect was paid on this occasion, by the Conde Dos Arcos and the Portuguese in general.

Henry Ducie Chads.

To J. W. Croker, Esq. M. P.
Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

PAROLE OF HONOR.

We the undersigned Naval Officers in the service of his Britanic Majesty's late frigate the Java, Henry Lambert, Esq. Commander, taken and destroyed at sea, by the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore William Bainbridge, on the 29th December 1812, having been brought to this port in the said ship Constitution, and liberated by the said Commodore Bainbridge on parole of honor, do truly and severally pledge our sacred honor, as Officers and Gentlemen, and voluntarily subject ourselves to the laws and customs of civilized Nations, observed in similar cases, not to resume our arms or respective Naval employments, in the actual service of his said Majesty, or Nation of Great Britain, of which we are subjects, against the United States of America and Great Britain, unless we become regularly exchanged as Prisoners of War, and the said Commodore having at our request in this manner liberated us.

We further and severally pledge our sacred honor, binding ourselves respectively, to return to Great Britain, and there to remain, to deliver ourselves up in the United States of America, as Prisoners of War, to the Government thereof; provided this Parole should not be approved and ratified by the President of the said United States for the time being, and signified with all possible dispatch, in the usual manner to His Majesty, or Government of Great Britain.

The foregoing Articles of mutual agreements, to be subject to the existing arrangements, or to any that may be made respecting Prisoners of War, between the two respective Governments.

In witness, the Consuls of the respective Nations concerned, have hereunto set our hands, at the City of St. Salvadore, Brazils, the 4th day of January, 1813.

Signed by all the Officers of His Majesty's late Ship Java, and the Officers Passengers on board her, and witnessed by the British and American Consuls.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

" I have much satisfaction in returning you your Sword.—Had you been an Officer who had served in comparative obscurity all your life, and never before heard of, your conduct on the present occasion has been sufficient to establish your character as a brave, skilful, and attentive Officer."

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1813.

At Leyden, on the 2d of May, some thousands of country people who had been drawn for the conscription in that neighbourhood, assembled in the town, took possession of it, shut the gates, and declared that they would defend themselves. General Molitor assembled all the troops in the neighbourhood, and issued a proclamation, that he would burn the town, if it did not surrender. In consequence, some of the inhabitants drove the country people from one of the gates, and let the French in. The French then fired on the people, killed many, and took some hundred prisoners, of whom eighty were shot the next day. The Burghers who had joined the insurgents were disarmed. At the Hague there was likewise much fighting between the conscripts and the French, and several persons were killed.

LONDON,—June 1.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

This event is announced in the following letter, which we received by Express at a late hour last night:

"Portsmouth, May 14.

"Arrived this day the Java, from the East Indies, being the only ship that was missing of the East India fleet, that passed by this port yesterday, for London. By her we learn, that a Cessation of Hostilities for three Months was signed, on the 3d of April last, betwen the Americans and the British, by Admiral Sir J. B. Warren and the American Ministers. The Java spoke a few days since the American ship Packet, on her voyage from New York to Lisbon, with a cargo of grain, who communicated the above intelligence to the Commander of the Java, and he further stated that about 300 sail of Americans had and were on the eve of sailing from the American ports with cargoes, of grain, for the Peninsula."

WHITEHALL, M... 11.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Honorable Robert Viscount Melville; William Domett, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Sir Joseph Sydney York, Knight, Rear Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, the Right Hon. William Dundas, Sir George Warrender, Bart. John Osborn, Esq. and Henry Paulet, Esq. (commonly called Lord Henry Paulet,) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Graham Eden Hamond is appointed to the Rivoli; Captain H... Hope to the Endymion; Captain Henry Bourchier to the Myrtle; Captain William Shepherd to the Fylla; Captain J. P. Stewart to the Amphion; Captain Blacker to the Chanticleer; Captain Devon to the Braydageren; Capt. Herrick to the Arrogant; Captain Prior to the Hesper, vice H. Collier, invalided home; Captain G. Reilly to the Baracouta; Captain W. Case to the Samarang; Hon. Capt. Byng to the Viper, (the Goree being converted to a Prison ship at Bernida); Lieut. G. Mc Cleverty to the rank of Commander; Lieuts. A. Fanshawe to be Flag Officer to Adm. Bryan Martin; J. Eveleigh, G. Young, and P. Finucane, Rivoli; N. Hammond, Favourite; Mr. Engledew to command the Swift Store-Ship, Captain Edward Dix is appointed to the Royal Oak, Capt. A. Dickson, to the Ackbar; Capt. Vernon to the Challenger; Captain Battersby to the Grasshopper; Lieut. J. Rowe to command the Enchantress; Lieut. John Jackson to command the Mullet; Lieuts. F. H. Woodcock, Ethalian; Jas. Cooke, Creole; F. W. Ellis, Revenge; O'Brien Casey, Clarence; J. B. Robertson and H. Wise, Cydmus; C. G. Randolph, Eurotus; Mr. J. Salter, Purser of the Thalia, to the Gramicus; Mr. J. G. Flynn to the Standard. Mr. Thomas Young, Brilliant.

LONDON,—May 13.

Advices of the 27th ult. from Alicant state, that great uneasiness has been felt there, in consequence of intelligence received from Sicily, which it was apprehended would require the return of the troops to that quarter. Suchet's forces were encamped along the line from Fuente Dehiquera to St. Felipe, and the British were stationed from Castella to Alcoy. The news by the Malta mail, which brought letters from thence to the 18th ultimo, relieves us in a great measure from these apprehensions. The Queen of Sicily had instigated her husband to issue a Proclamation, abrogating the powers, which, with the concurrence of the English Commander, had been conferred on the Prince Royal. This step was intended, by some of the French agents about the Queen, to lead to a revolution. It was, therefore, met by a prompt degree of energy on the part of Lord W. Bentinck. The disturbers of the public peace being compelled to leave the island, the King replaced his son in all the power which he enjoyed under the New Constitution, and general tranquillity was at once restored.

We are told, that in consequence of the approaching Inquiry in the House of Lords, respecting the Naval Administration of the Country, an examination has been made more minutely into the number of American Captures, in the form of a Monthly Report, from the 1st of October, 1812, to the 1st of May, 1813.—The result is, 382 ships captured by the Americans, of which 66 were re-taken, and 20 restored, forming a total of captured British ships 296.

The formal interview which his Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick had with her Majesty, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, on Tuesday, was for the purpose of taking leave, and his Royal Highness took his farewell of the Prince Regent after dinner, at Carlton-house. His Royal Highness did not stay to supper. On Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, he had an interview with the Earl of Liverpool, and some of the other Ministers. Soon after his Royal Highness left London to proceed to the Continent.

New York papers have reached town to the 20th of March. It appears by all the accounts, that the Americans dread an attack by our blockading squadron on the coast of Norfolk, and that every means is resorted to for defence. The British squadron was preparing for a vigorous attack, but at what point the Americans were unable to guess.

On Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, a young man of genteel appearance and address, entered the coffee-room of Mr. Harris, of the Garrick's Head, Bow-street, and called for some refreshment. When the waiter waited on him with it, he observed, "that, having accompanied a party of friends from the Theatre to the west-end of the town, and residing in the City himself, he declined going any farther, if he could be accommodated with a bed." With this Mr. Harris very readily complied; about half-past twelve he retired to bed, desiring that he might be called about eight o'clock the next morning. In the morning the waiter, according to order, went to call his guest, when he discovered that the supposed gentleman had made his escape; and, on farther examination, found that he had taken with him a silver spoon (which he had ... his liquor), a pair of sheets of the bed, with other articles of linen, and with which he made clear off.

George Harris, a poor man, who resides in the neighbourhood of Chacewater, Devonshire, has an infant son, now about eight months old, that weighs upwards of 60 lbs. The infant has got all his teeth, and his limbs are well proportioned and muscular; he has all the marks of health, and his strength is equal to his size. Numbers have already seen this infant giant, whose good humour is very remarkable.

A person lately carrying from the East coast of Fife, a hundred ra... wa... en in the Western Isla... for them, for the night, at ... and putting them all into i... greens ... he shut the door, ... refreshed himself, went to bed. A Gentleman arrived just afterwards, who had supper, and went to bed, which happened to be in the room contiguous to the rabbits, but he knew nothing of their being there.—About the middle of the night, and in the midst of his sleep, the door between his room and the rabbits not being locked, a gale of wind arising, the door suddenly opened, and the whole of the rabbits rushing from their own room, ran into the Gentleman's, some running over his face, hands, and other parts of his body, both above below the bed, and many of them seeking for shelter under the blankets. The Gentleman, awaking suddenly, was much alarmed, and roared for help, but none appeared. Their keeper was asleep, as well as every one else in the house.—Thinking himself surrounded by a thousand devils, which he found before, behind, and round him, he at length found the door, and ran down stairs naked in the dark. The rabbits, as much afraid as the Gentleman, following him, were down stairs before him, and it was not many minutes till the whole house was in an uproar. When the candle was lighted nothing appeared. The rabbits had dispersed, and hid themselves in different parts of the house. Hungary waters, spirits, &c. were brought to recover the Gentleman, and it was not till the rabbit-man appeared, and found his rabbits gone, that he could comprehend what had happened to him.

A few days since some revenue officers pursued a man in the vicinity of St. Margaret's at Cliffe, who was conveying two tubs of Hollands from the shore; in order that they should not fall into the hands of the officers, the man staved the heads of the tubs, from which a quantity of the spirits settled in the cavities of the rocks; this attracted the notice of a number of the country people, when, shocking to relate, one William Kimber took such profuse libations of the radient liquid, that he expired in a few hours.

A man in the employ of the East India Company, who resides at Bethnal-green, has undertaken, for a wager of one guinea, to eat twelve pounds of rich plum-pudding, for seven successive days—making in the whole eighty-four pounds—When we hear of these gormandizing monsters, we cannot be suprised at the price of provisions.

In a Bill recently in Parliament, in which it had been determined to leave out the penalties, it was discovered in the progress of it, that one penalty had been left in, namely, that of transportation for fourteen years, and by the words, which in consequence of the alterations that had been made immediately followed, it was enacted, that this penalty should be equally divided between the Churchwardens of the Parish and the Informer.

The Foreign Journals mention that a partial change has taken place in the Austrian Ministry favourable to this country; but we can discern nothing of any intention on the part of the Emperor Francis to join the Allies. An armed neutrality appears alone to be his present object.

Sunday last the following Bulletin was shewn at St. James's Palace:—

"Windsor Castle, May 9.

"His Majesty has been in a tranquil and very comfortable state throughout the last month."

LONDON,—May 19, 1813.

Letters from America, via Lisbon, say th... the Russian Minister Dashkeff, having offer... the mediation of his Court, to settle the existing differences between the United States and Great Britain, the President immediately accepted the offer. The conduct of the latter, indeed, could not well have been different. The common courtesy of nations required at least a civil answer to such a proposition; but, perhaps, the pressure of the war may have rendered Mr. Madison seriously anxious to extricate himself from the unpleasant situation in which he finds himself placed; and he may seize this opportunity of receding from his extravagant and absurd pretensions, under cover of acquiescence in the terms proposed by a powerful mediator.

A letter from Plymouth, dated the 16th, contains the following:—"A report is in circulation here this day, which is said to have been brought by the Seahorse frigate, that his Majesty's brig Peacock, of 16 guns, Captain Peake, was sunk off, Demerara, after a desperate action, which lasted half an hour, with the American sloop of war Hornet, and that most part of the crew were lost."—This report we are sorry to find, is correct.—The Peacock had, before the action closed, 8 feet water in her hold, and, although every endeavour to pump up the water was made, she filled suddenly and went down in a moment. We are sorry to state, that notwithstanding the humane exertions of the Hornet's people, they could only save a Quarter-master and a few men, who, we hear, are arrived at Jamaica. The Hornet was returning from the coast of Brazils for Boston; she is, we understand, a most powerful sloop of war, and well manned.

The Rev Thomas Beckley, son of Thomas ... mington, is appointed to the ... and Shalfleet, in the Isle ...

At ... er session holden at Truro, on Tuesday se'nnight before John Gould, Esq. and a respectable bench of justices, Jose... Little was put to the bar, charged with havi... violently assaulted his wife. When ... Lit... appeared to give evidence against her turbu... mate, he addressed her in a plaintive to... when the following dialogue took place ... "My dear, I am sorry to see you here." "... am I." "I hope you will forgive me this o... and I will never lift my hand to you agai..." "You have broke your promise so often t... I cannot trust you." "My dear life, don't se... me back to prison again; you have always been a good, honest, sober, and virtuous wife to me." "It is for the good of your soul, that I wish you to be punished." You need not fear me, I will give you all my property and part from you if you wish it." "I know it is necessary for my safety and your salvation that you should be confined a little longer." The bench finding the prosecutrix was not to be moved by the entreaties of the prisoner, proceeded to examine her. She said that she had been married to the prisoner fourteen years; that they had lived very unhappi... together in consequence of his habitual intox...on, during which he used her very cruel...; though he always professed to be sorry for his conduct when he became sober. But this sorrow was very transient, for the next time he got in liquor, he used her as badly as ever. On Saturday, the 18th ult. the witness and the prisoner went to Bodmin market, and came home together;—she prepared his supper, when without any provocation on her part, he overturned the table, broke the plates, knocked her down, and, on her getting up, struck her a violent blow on the eye. She exhibited the bruises she had received on her arm, and a tremendous black eye, to the Court. Conceiving her life to be in danger, she applied to a Justice of the Peace, by whom her husband was committed. The prisoner, finding that his angry help-mate was not to be moved by intreaty, now proceeded to charge her in turn. He said, she had been always cross and deceitful to him; that before they had been a fortnight married she swore the peace against him, and then slyly came home, passed the night with him, and next morning told him she was sorry for what she had done. Witr... "yes, I wanted to go to justice, but you... lowed me and drove me back with a stick."—The Court ordered the prisoner to be detained until he could procure sufficient bail for his good behaviour.—West Briton.

Another Defaulter.—A Military Agent, of dashing notoriety, at the West-end of the Town, decamped a few days since, leaving his friends alone, minus, to the tune of seventy-two thousand pounds. If report may be credited, the amount of the claims on this defaulter exceed two hundred thousand pounds. He was a celebrated masquerader in the circles of high life. The Earl of Sefton, Sir C. Haggerstone, Sir ... Heathcote, Lady Louisa Manners, Mr. ... and the Duke of St. Alban's, are said t... siderable sufferers by the conduct of ... He was an Agent for several reg... goons and the whole of them h... stand, suffered in a more or ... charge of a still more serio... against this depredator ... burs... ...

"The Histories of England ... gether silent as to any discovery of ... tioner, who gave the fatal blow to t... tion of Charles I. (that glorious Martyr,) the following short acc... doubtedly true) must be highly acc... the public.

"Richard Brandon, common ex... or hangman at that time, died upon ... day, June 20th, 1649, (within s... after the King's Martyrdom).

"The Sunday before Brandon died, ... man of his acquaintance, being about ... him, asked him how he did; and whe... was not troubled in consequence for cut... the King's head? Brandon replied, ye... cause he was at the King's trial, and h... sentence denounced against him; ... caused the said Brandon to make this ... vow or protestation, viz. 'wishing ... perish his body and soul, if ever he appe... the scaffold to do the act, or lift up hi... against him.' And he further declared, ... he was no sooner entered upon the ... (to do that wicked act) but immediate... a trembling, and hath ever since to h... continued in the like agony.' He, ... confessed 'that he had 30l. for his pa... paid him in half-crowns, within an hou... the blow was struck; and that he ... an orange stuck full of cloves, and a ... kerchief out of the King's pocket.' A... as he was carried off from the scaffold, ... proffered 20s. for that orange by a gent... in White Hall, but refused the same: he ... wards sold it for 10s. in Rosemary-lan... bout 6 o'clock that night, he returned ho... his wife, living in Rosemary-lane, and ga... the money, saying, 'it was the dearest ... he ever earned in his life; which proph... words were soon made manifest. Abou... days before he died, (as above mention... ...ay speechless, uttering many a sigh an... ... most deplorable ...

s... at ... having ... coffin; an... tied across fro...

"The man that ... er, when he gave th... appeared in the same ... Rosemary-lane."

An athletic young ... Leith, started at Dur... last, for a wager of 10... hundred miles in 20 ho... of ground. He started ... an hour, and performed ... ly for eight hours without ... ing a quarter of an hour, ... ney, and kept steady at his ... Having done sixty-five ... fatigued, and made a halt ... got on to ninety miles in e... half, but he was unable to procee... the match was lost.

☞ *See Supplement.*

MADRAS.

Arrival.—Dec. 2d. Sloop Seecta Lutchemy, S... rang P. Soorapah, from Bengal.

Marriage.—On Saturday last, at St. Ma...'s Church, Fort St. George, Mr. Joseph De Cruz, to Miss Nicholas...

Birth.—At Pondicherry, on the ...th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel H. ...ebber, of the 2d Batt... 18th Regt. N. I. of a Daugh...

Deaths.—At Masuli...tam, on the 29th August ... Captain Francis Gree... of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, aged 31.—... testimony of their united sense of his worth, and ...availing sorrow for his loss, a Monument is intended to be erected to his Memory, by Lieutenant Colon... Bowness, Captain D...ones, the Subalterns of the ... and every officer of ... 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment.

At the same place, on the 23d November, Lieutenant E. ...Smyth, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, much lamented by his Brother Officers.

At Masulipatam, on Tuesday the 23d ultimo, the Reverend Charles Bathurst, A. M. Chaplain at the above Station.

The extensive charities of this amiable man, will render h... life to the numerous individuals who were the objects of it, most deeply felt. His attention to the duties of his Profession while his health permitted, was strictly regular, his doctrine was thoroughly orthodox and edifying, and his deportment as a perfect Gentleman, denoted his descent from an illustrious family.

... 23d of November ...

…EMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

…TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1813.

…equi-
…o much has been
…e present landed pro-
…ieve that all they now
…e of Bonaparte, will
…es—with rank, titles
… assist the fugitive
…Gallic Throne To
…ormer on the terms
… nothing, and may
…e the latter is much
…me all you have got,
… back again," is a poor
…o must be supposed to be
… by views of self interest
…uch men as the modern
…ing as they in general are,
… origin, will ever be ani-
…tastic a temper, as to sacri-
…th and distinction, at the
…honour and visionary fame,
…re, that were they permitted
… to retain their ill-gotten
… would be worse than an
…hey would be the source
…icule—all the power of a
…precure for them distinc-
…nt nobility ever haughty,
…d now soured by exile and
…never be persuaded to amal-
… of mushroom [illegible]
… only glit[illegible]ed in the dark
…d at the approach of their
… In them they could not
…murderers of their ancestors
…s of their hereditary estates—
…whose stings drove them from
…lds, to wander forth in helpless
…gh a scorning world. With such
… probable the Bourbons will ever
… benefit from any promises they
… the Princes, Dukes or Counts of
…ean Dynasty. Besides, the period
…d *Monarque* dared to make his
… Colonel of the Guards—to decorate
…with the order of St. Louis; and almost
…pel the nation to fall down and worship
…, is remembered by the French with shame
… indignation. The latter kings of the
…*etian* race, rendered themselves contempti-
… by their wickedness in the eyes of all. That
…ntempt is yet firmly rooted in the bosom of
…ery Frenchman; and should a Bourbon ever
…gain hold in his feeble grasp, the sceptre his
…refathers had neither the courage or the abi-
…ities to maintain "*Le Peuple Soverain*" would
leave him as little power to enforce his man-
dates, as the Stadtholder of the Dutch, or the
Doge of the Venetians formerly possessed.—
Whatever, therefore, may be the ideas enter-
…ned in England, of the popularity of the
…rbons in Fr… …is certain, that our
…gotted James, … counting his beads in
sackcloth and ashes at St. Germains, was not
more forgotten, or remembered to be more
despised by our ancestors, than the fugitive
Louis the XVIII is now by the French people.
For these reasons, in the event of the death of Bonaparte, we neither expect any essential alteration in the existing constitution of France; or the restoration of the Bourbons to their ancient Throne. The French would soon find amongst the General's of Napolean, a man able and willing to take his place; who, with equal talents, but less ambition, might render his people happy, and give repose to suffering Europe.

The death of the French Emperor, however, altho' it would, in our opinion, effect no radical change in the French Government, might nevertheless by causing his armies to retire within their own frontier, bring round a negociation for peace on reasonable terms; but if peace is not to be made (as our Ministerial

…ate) but on condition of the Bour-
…estored—France, we are persuaded,
…h us eternally. Here we are glad
…, that our gallant Allies do not seem
…to take a lesson from our intemper-
…Freedom to Germany is at present their
…word—and we trust the recollection of
…onsequences attendant on the late Duke of
…nswick's conduct in the year 1793, will pre-
…nt them from extending their views so far as
… interfere with the internal Government of an
…ndependent State.

With respect to the issue of the present campaign, it must be obvious that any opinion must be subject to circumstances, liable every hour to the most serious change. It is, however, best not to be too sanguine. Whether the Russians are equal to contend with the French, unaided by the powerful assistance of a rigorous climate, is still to be seen. We admit they possess many advantages over their opponents. They are now veterans—soldiers of experience, and the tide of victory swells every sinew, when it reaches to the heart in a continued stream of success. Still they have an active, formidable enemy to encounter, and should he succeed in forcing them to a battle—in bearing down a mighty overwhelming force on one particular point, as in all his great victories he ever has done, the consequences, we fear, would be fatal. In his situation, even a doubtful battle would be to him a victory—as to gain time is his grand object.—It should be always borne in mind, that the vigilance of this extraordinary man, who has foolishly been termed "a coward"—"a deserter"—and "a runaway," neither slumbers or sleeps—but that he is ever ready to seize those favourable moments of occasion, which are rapid in their progress, and which never return.—It should also be recollected, that it is not the renown or the infamy of Bonaparte that is now at issue on the plains of Germany, but his life,—his empire.—Great indeed are the advantages our Allies have gained, and favourable are their prospects—but nei[illegible] so great, or so favourable as to justify us in anticipating a speedy or easy victory over such a man as Bonaparte.

Amongst the most striking deficiencies in the character of the French Emperor, is that of suffering his hasty temper to threaten and punish, where prudence dictates he should rather pardon and conciliate.—Independent of the infamous cruelty attending his barbarities towards the Germans—they betray a want of policy, which must ultimately redound to his own injury. In shooting these unfortunates, he is advancing the cause of his enemies, and giving them zealous and faithful Allies. The Germans, from his present conduct, are aware that if ever the Tyrant returns it will be with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other. Were our abilities equal to our zeal, we would warn them with a patriot's voice, of all the miseries his unrelenting soul would inflict upon a conquered people. We however, trust no voice is necessary. The spirit of the Germans unbroken—and exasperated by tyranny, is roused by the whole force of nature and reason. The thunder of the popular arm, directed by vigour and prudence, may yet overwhelm the the Despot and all his schemes of ambitious villainy—may again reduce France to its ancient limits, and restore to Europe that balance of power which forms a secure bulwark to guard the integrity of kingdoms—extend the happiness of the human race, and shed the blessings of peace over a long-suffering and distracted world.

LONDON,—May 22.

The leading features of the plan for the advantage of the Navy, proposed by Rear-Admiral the Earl of Galloway, upon the late motion of the Earl of Darnley, are to improve the situation of the Warrant Officers of the Ships of War, whose pay has been in a verysmall degree augmented from the time of Queen Anne; to increase the Petty Officers by including the Quarter Gunners and to requit the invaluable services of all the petty Officers by a superior pay, and other advantages. Thus to provide for many prime seamen—to encourage many more—and to reduce the influence of American seduction. The Earl of Galloway likewise strongly inculcated the necessity of a voluntary registration of an adequate number of prime seamen before the establishment of any peace with France; and this to be accomplished by the means of various rewards, to be granted to those prime men who enrol their names, added to a small retaining pay.

A letter we received yesterday, from an officer in the Baltic, dated the 3d inst. says,—"Affairs in this quarter, with respect to Denmark and England, are still conducted with very pacific appearances.—By a vessel just arrived here (Carlscrona) we learn that Cronberg Castle allowed Adm. Morris, in the Vigo, 74, Captain White, with the Zealous, 74, Captain Boys, to pass unmolested, on the 30th of April; since which time they have been laying, at Malmoe, for the purpose of passing the Convoys through the Sound.—Although the Swedish Charge'd Affaires was recalled from Copenhagen, on the 20th of April, yet there is strong probability that the storm which has for some time threatened Denmark will blow over; and that Sweden, having the general cause of the Continent at heart, will not now insist on Norway being annexed to that Kingdom.

Admiral Hope is still at Stockholm. We have the most animating accounts of the determined spirits that subsist against Bonaparte in Prussia: the national cockade (a black cockade, with a narrow white rim) is adopted by all classes of persons. The small vessels about the Scaw have been very successful.—The Ulysses has captured 19 sail altogether: the Hamadryad has taken five sail of Danes. The Princess Caroline is expected at Carlscrona with a large convoy of Transports from Wingo Sound; and the Antelope, with others, from England. The Danish Force in the Sound consist of six gun-boats only. The Swedes have three schooners and a cutter: three of their line of battle ships are gone from hence to Helsinburgh.

The Convict-ship Emma which lately sailed from this port for Botany Bay, with female Convicts on board, has been captured, and burnt; the women were landed at one of the Cape de Verd Islands. A ship will sail with the present Fleet of Indiamen to bring them to England, that they might be re-shipped for the Colony.

The Bacchante, Captain Hoste, has captured two more gun-boats in the Adriatic; by which the enemy have only one—remaining at Corfu.

BARBADOES,—March 15, 1813.

From the narrative of four seamen, two quartermasters, and the two Captains, of the foretop, it appears, that poor Captain Peake fell about half an hour after the commencement of the battle, whilst cheering his men to victory, the Peacock was defended to the last, and did not strike until she was in a sinking state. She is laying sunk in the mud, about 16 miles to the Eastward of Demerary, her foretopsail yard just above water, they can give no precise information of the number killed, except Captain Peake and three seamen, who, they suppose, fell by the same shot, they report 18 or 19 severely wounded, and several others slightly. The water was above the cabin deck, therefore these men left her: they ventured themselves in one of the quarter-boats, the stern of which had been shot away, and were fortunately picked up, half drowned, by a colony schooner, a few hours after they left the Peacock.

The Tigre, 74, Capt. Halliday, is going on a secret service; the Rippon, Sir Christopher Cole, will join the Cherburgh Squadron; the Galatea, Capt. Losack, will sail in a few days for Lisbon, with money.

Lieutenant Salter (son of Mr. Cleveland Salter, of Portsea) is appointed to command a division of Gun-boats which are about to sail from Sheerness for the Elbe. A large supply of Congreve's rockets, is to be sent without delay to the Elbe and Weser.

The Commerce, King, of Arundel, from Cork to Southampton, foundered off Scilly, on Sunday last, during a heavy gale of wind—crew saved.

SOLEMN EXECUTION.

The nephew of a British Peer was executed at Lisbon on the 7th inst. He had involved himself by gambling, and being detected in the act of robbing the house of his English friend, by a Portuguese servant, he shot the latter dead to prevent discovery. The particulars are stated in the following letter:—

"Lisbon May 8.—Yesterday the unfortunate Gentleman, Mr. H. late of the Impetueux, underwent the sentence of the Portuguese law. Some time ago I sent you an account of the offence for which he suffered—(vide Telegraph of March 22d last). The Portuguese law seems to be, that if the aggrieved party can be satisfied, and they petition for the prisoner, a pardon is obtained. Money was offered to the wife of the deceased for this purpose, but without the desired effect. The law for a murder decrees, that he shall be strangled, and then have his head and hands cut off, and removed to the place where the murder was committed, and put up upon a pole, with the hands nailed under the head, and there continue three days. The prisoner was accompanied from the prison by police soldiers, and walked bare headed, without shoes or stockings on, with a kind of surplice tied round with a cord. He proceeded thus to the place of execution, through the streets, amidst torrents of rain. When he arrived at the place where he was to terminate his earthly career, a Minister of the Church of England (the Chaplain of a ship, I believe) knelt down with him for some time, and after suitable devotion, he was led up the ladder, where he gave up his life. After being suspended for some time, the executioner proceeded to perform the other part of his duty, and severed his head from his body, which was put into a basket, and carried away to the place where he committed the act. Some sailors attended with a coffin, and put the body of the deceased into it, and carried it away in a boat. The cutting off his hands was remitted. His head was placed upon a pole, for some hours, opposite to the spot where he committed the murder, and, after that time, was taken down and thrown into the sea."

LONDON,—May 27.

A Mail from Heligoland arrived on Sunday, which brought some short notices respecting the battles of the 1st and 2d inst. and they affirm that the advantage was on the side of the Allies. This was certainly the case in the battle of the 1st, which was an affair of much greater importance than the French would give us to understand.—Besides the loss of Marshal Bessieres, Duke of Istria, who was killed, by the first cannon-shot in advancing to reconnoitre, as the Moniteur states, but in rallying and encouraging his hard-pressed and wavering soldiers; the capture of 15 pieces of cannon by the Allies, gives full proof of a hard struggle, the success of which certainly went with the captured cannon. The latest accounts of the battle of the 2d, which had reached Hamburgh, were brought by a courier from Berlin, under date of the 5th, and seem to have been founded on dispatches from the field of battle, immediately after the close of the engagement. At that moment the Allies not only remained on the field undisturbed, but in token of victory they had fired a *a-feu-de-joie*: and it was understood the Allied Sovereigns intended to attack again the following morning; but, they no doubt, found sufficient reason to alter their intentions; and by beating a retreat they left the victory to their adversaries, according to the acknowledged laws of war. The French troops in the battle are represented as amounting to 160,000 men, and their total force in Germany is rated at 300,000; while that of the Allies, including the besieging corps, is not carried higher than 280,000; but large reinforcements are on their march, and it is to approximate these that the retreat after the battle was probably resolved on.

The ship Henry, arrived at Hull from Konigsberg, which she left on the 1st inst. brings advice that the bombardment of Dantzic had commenced.—The garrison did not exceed 8,000, men; the Russian force amounted to 18,000, who, it was expected, would shortly attempt to take the place by storm.

By accounts received at Lloyd's, it appears, that a dreadful storm has ravaged the Eastern Seas.—The Abercrombie, from Bombay to China, and the Coromandel, from Bengal to Batavia, are totally lost near the Caramata-passage: crews saved. The Charlton is lost in the Red Sea; Marquis of Huntley and Cirencester have been dismasted between Bombay and China.

American papers were received yesterday to the 11th ult. The alarm excited by the blockading squadrons has spread all along the coast. Commodore Beresford has bombarded Lewistown.—He had demanded a supply of water, which being refused, he enforced it by a threat of destroying the town. The American Governor thereupon writes a letter by way of protest against this measure, appealing to generosity, magnanimity, and the laws acknowledged by the civilized world. To which Commodore Beresford answered that it was easy, if he choose, to comply with his request, and that in enforcing it by the best means in his power, he was fully justified by the loss of humanity, of honour, and of war. The bombardment was carried on vigorously by the Belvidera and two other ships.

SHIPWRECK.—On the night of the 5th of January, about eleven o'clock, the brig Charles, Capt. Graham, bound to the Coast of Africa, struck on a reef of the Tonsuth of the River Gambia. The natives, a tribe of Mandingoes, attacked the wreck considering her as a lawful prize. The Captain and one of the passengers were killed. The Rev. L. Butscher, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, was on board, and seven other persons attached to the Mission. Notwithstanding every exertion of the crew and Missionaries, assisted by a force dispatched with the utmost promptitude by Major William Chisholm, Commandant at Goree,—but a small part of the CARGO was saved, the rest being plundered by the natives.—Every attention was paid to the Missionaries by Major Chisholm, and by Lieut M'Carthy, Governor of Senegal. One of their party died, and the rest hired a Spanish vessel to convey them to the Society's Settlements, in the Rio Pongas, whither they were bound.

The death of the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who fell in the battle of Lutzen, on the 2d inst. will cause a renewal of the court mourning. His Highness was the nephew of the Queen; and had, it is said, a pension of 2000*l* a year on the Irish establishment.

On Thurday a Court of Common Council was held, for the purpose of receiving the Princess of Wales's Answer to the City Address. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Waithman, after alluding to the refusal of Lord Sidmouth to insert the Address in the Gazette, moved that the Court should address the Prince Regent with Congratulations on the establishment of his Royal Consort's innocence. This produced a debate, in the course of which Mr. Alden, on the ground that it was irregular to move such an Address without longer notice, moved an adjournment. The Court divided—50 for the adjournment, 50 against it; when the Lord Mayor, who gave his casting vote for the adjournment, said, he should allow an early day for re-considering the question.

The greatest exertions are now making at Woolwich, to send off an immense battering train to the North of Germany, and Colonel Congreve has received orders to complete a rocket equipment, on a large scale, for the same service.

Last night French Papers were received to the 16th inst. They contain the official notification of the entrance of the enemy into the Saxon capital. It might not have been the wish of the Allies to hazard another general engagement on the left of he Elbe, until such time as they had joined the reinforcements hastening from several parts to their aid. There is no very strong position, either by nature or art, between Leipsic and the Saxon capital, which could induce them, with their numerical inferiority, to oppose seriously the progress of the enemy. The undisputed occupation of Saxony, however, would be a serious misfortune, as it might check the rising independence of the natives, and fix, in favour of the French, the wavering sprit of the Sovereign.

Count Wittgenstein issued the following Proclamation from the Russian Head-quarters on the 4th of May:—"To the French General.—The Commander of the Russian troops, and General of cavalry, Count Wittgenstein, has received information, that the French Generals have thought proper to cause persons to be arrested, or shot because they displayed a faithful attachment to the sacred and just cause which we defend. Count Wittgenstein has therefore authorised me to declare to you, and to call God to witness, that he will exercise the strictest retaliation on all French prisoners, the Generals, inferior Officers, War-commissioners, &c. who shall be responsible to him, with their lives, for the safety and property of the inhabitants of all the towns and provinces which have declared for the independence of Germany."
"(Signed by the Adjt. General of the Army.)"

The American ship the President Adams, Capt. Adamson, was, on the 28th of September, wrecked on the coast of China, having been driven ashore in a gale, and immediately bilged. The vessel and cargo were valued at 300,000 dollars. The day after the wreck 200 boats, in which were 1500 Chinese fishermen, came alongside, and plundered the ship of the specie and every moveable article; during which time they began fighting and killing each other for the money. The crew was in imminent danger of being massacred; but they ultimately succeeded in getting one of the boats of the natives, for 800 dollars, to carry them to Macao, which they reached in three days.

The Count d'Artois, at the invitation of the Emperor Alexander, is going to the head-quarters of that Monarch—Monsieur will be accompanied by his eldest son, the Duc d'Angoleme, and by the Counts F. D'Escars and E. De Damas: they left town yesterday for their destination. The Baron De Rolle preceded them on Monday night.

The Niger, a fir 38-gun frigate, was launched yesterday at Blackwall.

The Rev. Walter Harper, last Curate of Prittlewell, Essex, has left a legacy of 1,500l. to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Yesterday her Majesty completed her 69th year. Her Majesty gave a dinner at Frogmore on the occasion.

SALE OF WIVES.—On Friday last a dyer sold his wife for 3s. in the public market in Coventry. And on Tuesday last a similar disgusting scene was exhibited in the market-place of Hull. A woman, wife to a labourer of Hessle, named R. Brown, was brought out in a halter by her husband, and exposed for sale; when, according to a preconcerted arrangement among the parties, she was bought for a guinea by another labourer of Hessle Cliffe, named G. Hardy. It is disgraceful to the Police, that such scenes should be publicly exhibited with Immunity, which has led to a belief in the minds of the lower classes, that they are not only allowable but even strictly legal. A public prosecution would tend to open their eyes, and would be highly serviceable to the interests of morality.

The ports of Castro and Andero, on the North Coast of Spain, have again fallen into the hands of the French. The shipping in the harbour escaped to Gijon. Mina has been forced to fall back from Arragon upon Navarre.

A poor woman, residing in Wardour street Soho, named Wilding, has, at various times been delivered of four children, at one birth, all of whom have been born blind. The father is a labouring man, with very trifling wages.

DOWNING-STREET,—MAY 29, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts, were this day received by Earl Bathurst from Brig. General Lyons.

Extract of a Letter from Brig.-General Lyons, dated Hamburgh, May 11th, 1813.

"The advance of the different corps of the French army to the Elbe, rendered it necessary for the divisions of Generals Tettenborn, Dorenberg, and Czernicheff, to recross this river: they concentrated at Hamburgh. On the 1st of May, Gen. Sebastiani, with about 700 infantry and 3000 cavalry, moved from Lunberg in the direction of Magdeburg. On the 4th, this corps arrived and halted at Salzwedel.

Gen. Davoust, with about 10,000 men, including the division of Vandamme, occupies Luneberg, Harburg, and Stade; detaching small posts of unequal strength at intermediate points along the banks of the Elbe. On the move of Gen. Sebastiani to his right, General Count Walmoden marched with the corps of Dorenberg and Czernichef and Domity."

Extract of a Letter from Brig. General Lyons, dated Schwarzenbeck, 19th May, 1813.

"A few hours after I had closed the letter which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 8th instant, ... attacked the posts on the Island of Wilhelmsburg and Ochsenwerder. But I feel most happy in reporting they have been repulsed with considerable loss.

"It appears that Marshal Davoust had collected from five to six thousand men in the vicinity of Hamburgh on the 8th instant. This force with the exception of about one thousand five hundred men left in Hamburgh, was embarked at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th. Favoured by the ebb tide, and under cover of the numerous batteries on the opposite shore, a landing was effected at Wilhelmsburg long before break of day. The number of troops stationed in this island did not exceed 1100 men, the enemy gained therefore in the first instance considerable ground, but on the arrival of a Mecklenburgh battalion, which was ordered immediately to their support, he was advanced upon, and driven back to the boats.

"A battalion of Hanoverians, commanded by Major de Berger, and a Lubec battalion, marching from Bergadorf and Zouenspiker on Ochsenwerder to the assistance of a corps of six hundred men stationed at this post, attacked the enemy with vigour and impetuosity on his right flank: this compelled him to retreat, and in falling he sat fire to all houses and mills in the line of his march.

"The conduct of the corps under the orders of Major de Berger has been described to me as most distinguished. It was my attention to have made a particular report on the very rapid progress in the discipline which this corps has made, although so very recently formed for his Majesty's service; and it is with great satisfaction I can add, that their gallantry in the field is equally conspicuous.

"Upon the advance of the enemy, a flag of truce was sent out by Gen. Wagher, commanding the advanced guard of the Danish army in Holstein, with a declaration, that the forces under his command would co-operate in the defence of Hamburg, should an attack be persevered on that city. On the officers return, and a continuation of the operations of the enemy, the Danish forces actually passed the frontier, and took up a position on the Hamburg-berg, with ten pieces of cannon, whilst a line of gun-boats was at the same time stationed for the defence of the port.

"I am unacquainted with the loss, the Allies have generally sustained in the late affair; it is estimated at about 150 men, and fifteen officers. I have learnt with regret, that the Hanoverian battalion has suffered severely, two Captains and eighty men being killed or wounded.

"The enemy entered Cuxhaven on the 8th inst. The detachment of the veteran battalion, under the orders of Major Kenzinger, are safely embarked."

MAY 21.

The express packet, from Rio Janeiro, was taken the 14th ult. by the Anna Canda American privateer, of 18 guns and 120 men. She engaged the American one hour and a half. The privateer proceeded to throw the packet's
overboard, and to take out her bul[...]
amounted to about 20,000l. [...]
plundering her of all her s[...]
to the Capt. & crew. She[...]

EXECUTION.—On Thu[...]
Dolgelley, J. Greenwood,[...]
John Ramsbottom, of R[...]
ford, Lancashire) pursuan[...]
last Great Session, for utteri[...]
England Notes. He died truly p[...]
the prison some important info[...]
gang to which he belonged; and it[...]
fessed to the Rev. Chaplain that one of[...]
within the walls of the Bank of England[...]

The Rev. C. B. Ponsonby Lowthe[...]
has been presented by Gorges Lowther[...]
Ovington house, to the Rectory of O[...]
St. George, Wilts, void by the death o[...]
Francis Gibbs.

The match between Holyhock and [...]
for 2000 gs. is to be run for at Newmar[...]
Monday next. It is deemed by the best [...]
on the turf so near a thing, that even bets
it stand to the amount of 100,000l.

DREADFUL STORM.—About one o'clock the afternoon of Wednesday last, the Inhabitants of Chumleigh and its neighbourhood, experienced the most tremendous storm of rain and hail ever remembered in that part, accompanied with thunder and lightning. From the effect of the latter, the church and steeple have received material injury.—The marshes, for a considerable distance, were completely inundated. The swell was so sudden, that the water in some places, rose ten feet in the short space of fifteen minutes, and so rapid and destructive was its course, that bridges, hay-ricks, fences &c. were swept away. The farmers had great difficulty in getting their cattle from the fields, and in some instances, at the most imminent risk of their own lives. Mr. John Shute, of Dalton, in attempting to pass over Newnham bridge, was unfortunately drowned. The storm appears to have been partial, and was not felt at some other towns in the North of Devon, at no great distance from Chumleigh.

The 64th Regiment has gone from Surinam, where it had been stationed eight years, to North America.—The Colony, upon its removal voted the sum of 100 guineas, for the purchase of a sword, and a handsome piece of plate, to be presented to Colonel Sir G. Wardlow.

Peter Kirby, Esq. Solicitor, of Alresford, is elected Steward of Winchester College, in the room of John Mear, Esq. deceased.

Captain Love has recently been discharged from his Majesty's sloop Tisiphone, in consequence, it is said, of a regulation of the Admiralty, to remove all Captains that have been placed in stationary situations at the expiration of three years. Capt. Hodder is appointed his successor.

LONDON,—MAY 31, 1813.

The French Papers admit the surrender of Thorn.—The garrison, at its surrender, consisted of 1877 men, sick or convalescent; it lost by disease, or in the different affairs which took place, about 600 men; and had only remaining effective 135 officers, and 1673 sub-officers and soldiers. The Generals and Officers were to preserve their swords and baggage, the Polish troops to be allowed to return to their homes engaging not to serve against Russia or her Allies. The remainder of the garrison not to serve during the present campaign.

Accounts from Vienna announce the death of Pucha Molla, of Windden, who was killed by the inhabitants of that fortress. The Porte has made fresh preparations for war against the Servians.

Mr Canning is said to have increased his list of personal friends in the House of Commons to fourteen, in the course of the present Sessions.

The Moniteur of the 15th May, contains a long letter from the Duke of Albufera to the Minister at War, dated San Felipe, 7th April, stating that he had ordered Count Harispe to attack, on the 11th of April, Elio's corps consisting of 6000 men, at Yecla, who, after a lively resistance, succeeded in taking 900 prisoners, and killed nearly 300 of the enemy, who were driven from position to position: that Generals Murray and Elio, at the head of 1,000 English or Sicilian cavalry, having attempted to arrest him, were forced to retire, on Bear and Sax, and that the English from Bear saw the Spanish defile out of Villena as prisoners of war, without attempting to relieve them: that afterwards an attack was made on the English line, in which the 1st French light infantry sustained considerable
loss, but [...]
14th, and [...]
were tota[...]
pieces of [...]
doubts o[...]
turning to[...]
however, [...]
ing an im[...]
he determi[...]
gloriously[...]
tigeurs [...]

The [...]
stitution held[...]
Freemasons' T[...]
report of the st[...]
of Kent was in [...]
Marquis of Lans[...]
characters, were [...]

The Duke of K[...]
had attended the [...]
ing the last year. [...]
Schools for Boys h[...]
gland, containing [...]
in each; and, for Gi[...]
there has been estab[...]
gland.—In Ireland the[...]
had been attended w[...]
Episcopalians, Catholi[...]
there all united their [...]
this system of instructi[...]
of Education of the c[...]
whom was the Primate [...]
nounced it to be the only [...]
cation. A great number [...]
been prepared in that con[...]
principally wanted to insure [...]
masters, for a supply of wh[...]
to this, the Parent Institu[...]
the system was continued t[...]
support, though from pre[...]
there was not suc[...]
The system had also b[...]
Majesty's possessions in [...]
America. The prejudic[...]
struggle against, continu[...]
and nothing but a per[...]
spirit of temper and con[...]
hitherto marked their proce[...]
to the complete attainmen[...]
objects they had in view.

After votes of Thanks ha[...]
the Patrons and Patronesses [...]
to the Duke of Sussex, and t[...]
the Meeting was dissolved.

Yesterday dispatches were rece[...]
Admiralty, from Admiral Sir Joh[...]
Warren.—They were brought by C[...]
ford, of the Childers sloop of war, fr[...]
fax. The offer of the mediation of [...]
tween this country and America hav[...]
accepted by the President, is fully c[...]
by these dispatches; but if we are [...]
the American Papers, no good is exp[...]
result from it.—The blockade was vi[...]
maintained. The Papers, which are [...]
21st of March, display, in strong colo[...]
apprehensions entertained in regard [...]
operations of o[...] we[...]
ly hope and t[...] will [...]
to feel the fr[...] ven[...]
The proposed loan of 16,000,000 doll[...]
our former accounts stated, had com[...]
failed.

LOVE AND MADNESS.—A gallant man[...]
an Officer in the Navy was yesterday [...]
sureties to keep the peace towards a p[...]
in the Hamstead-road, to whom he [...]
written challenge to fight a duel. The[...]
had been smitten by a relation of the l[...]
to whom he had made ardent love for [...]
days, and on Wednesday night, hav[...]
grog on board, he brought a coach to th[...]
and swore he would bear away his prize[...]
step was resisted by all parties, and afte[...]
ing broken the windows, the officer [...]
and sent the challenge the next mornin[...]

MMONS,

[...] into a Committee

[...] in rising to bring
[...] the unfortunate
[...] been formed on
[...]mmunicating to
[...]n for the service
[...]arly as he could
[...]w rose to do it,
[...] financial mea-
[...]pose. If
[...]im
[...]ni-

[...] had swelled it to
[...]ranted for the Navy
[...]l. That for the Army
[...] the large sum which
[...] Army Extraordinaries of
[...]ere was as he had already
considerable arrear on that
[...] arrear was not less than
the sum of 4,100,000l had
[...] House; and on Wednes-
[...] the Committee of Sup-
[...]pod the remainder. In
[...] such an arrear at the
[...] his intention to move
[...]ce to call for the sum
[...]rmy Extraordinaries.
[...]ed 5,000,000l. The
[...]was his intention to
[...]se sums, added to
[...]rdinaries of Ireland,
[...]ead 9,700,000l. The
[...]cluding the charge on
[...],101,794l. This fell
[...] for the last year,
[...]9,827l. The charge
[...] which but few of
[...]ted, was 2,500,000£.
[...]nd Portugal amounted to
[...]h the grant of 2,000,000l.
[...], comprised the whole sup-
[...], with the exception of the
[...]se, at a period like the pre-
[...]priety of arming the Govern-
[...]th the means of profiting by any
[...]ight arise, and it was his inten-
[...] propose a [illegible] of credit of five
[...]m of 1,[illegible] [...]ld remain
[...] of credit, [illegible] then call
[...]is were not the case, he should
[...]000,000l. The sums he had
[...]tal joint charge to be provided
[...]ddition, there was a separate
[...]reat Britain, consisting of the
[...] the Loyalty Loan 171,839l;
[...] of interest on Exchequer Bills,
[...]y the interest of Debentures,
[...] a grant [...] House of [illegible] per
[...]d, o[...] or Exchequer
[...]nu[...]. This amounted
[...]ith the Vote of Credit for 1812
[...]e of 5,271,836l. making the total
[...]f from this, 8,478,310l. the Irish
[...]659l. were deducted with the sum
[...]count of the Civil List and Con-
[...] would be seen that the total charge
[...] by Great Britain was 68,685,000l.
[...]at which was not the least difficult
[...]o show the manner in which these
[...]e met. The Annual Duties he took
[...]e surplus of the Consolidated Fund,
[...] year taken at 3,600,000l. on account
[...] which had been experienced in the
[...] year, he would only take this year at
[...]00l. He would shew the grounds on which he
[...]ated on this surplus; he took the War Taxes at
[...],000l. the average of the last three years, in ad-
[...] to the sums given to meet the loan. He would
[...] the Lottery at 200,000l. being less than its actual
[...]ce in the last year, as it had produced 220,000l.
[...]g been estimated at 300,000l. Under two Acts
[...] had been passed, 15,756,800l. had been funded
[...]chequer Bills, which had been replaced by issues
[...] equal amount. In addition to this, it had been
[...]nded to raise nearly the same sum on Debentures.
[...]resent, however, the sum raised on these amount-
[...] but 800,000l. To make good the deficiency, he
[...]sed, at a future time, to fund Exchequer Bills to
[...]mount. He however, was not disposed to fund
[...]equer Bills, without limit, but the surplus of the
[...]lidated Fund had been taken on grounds so rea-
[...]e, that its produce must be expected to equal its
[...]ted amount. The total unfunded debt would
[...] what it [...] in the last year, and he hoped no
[...]venience [...]d in the money market to
[...]suit from this [...]. On the head of Old Naval
[...]tores, introduced into the Budget last year for the
[...]irst time, it had occurred to his Right Hon. Friend,
[...]e Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, that
[...]eland had a right to her proportion of the sum thence
[...]ising. This claim admitted, their total amount
being 601,908l. the English proportion was 531,000l.
—Adding to these sums the loan of 21,000l. made the
total of the Ways and Means, 68,806,196l. giving a
surplus above the Supplies of 120,254l. Having thus
explained the various items to which he had felt it his
[...]uty to call the attention of the Committee, he briefly
[...]ecapitulated them, to bring them more immediately
[...]nto one point of view, in the following order:—

SUPPLIES 1813.

Navy (exclusive of Ordnance Sea Service)....		20,575,011
Army (including Barracks and Commissariat)......	15,727,931	
Ditto, Ireland..............	3,198,606	
		18,926,557
Extraordinaries { England	9,500,000	
{ Ireland	200,000	
		9,700,000
Unprovided ditto, last year		4,662,797
Ordnance (including Ireland)................		5,101,294
Miscellaneous............		2,500,000
Vote of Credit { England	6,000,000	
{ Ireland	200,000	
		6,203,000
Sicily....................		400,000
Portugal,...........................		2,000,000
India Company......................		2,000,000
Joint Charge..........		72,065,639

SEPERATE CHARGE.

Loyalty Loan...............	171,836	
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,800,000	
Ditto on Debentures.........	40,000	
Grant to Sinking Fund in respect to Exchequer Bills unprovided...............	260,000	
[V]ote of Credit, 1812......	3,000,000	
		5,271,836
		71,337,475
Deduct Irish Proportion of 62,065 639l..........	8,478,310	
Ditto Civil List and Consolidated Fund............	173,223	
		8,651,543
Total on account of England		£ 68,685,942

The Ways and Means were as follow:—

Annual Duties...........	£. 3000,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund..	500,000
War Taxes..............	21,000,000
Lottery....................	200,000
Exchequer Bills Funded..	15,775,800
Debentures................	799,300
Vote of Credit...........	6,000,000
Naval Stores (English Proportion of 601,909l.)...............	531,096
Loan...................	21,000,000
	£. 68,806,196

He would first explain his reasons for taking the surplus of the Consolidated Fund at 500,000l. The Committee were aware that there was a failing of the revenue in the year ending April 5, 1813, to the amount of 1,500,000l. It was, however, satisfactory to be able to trace this defalcation to its cause. In the Malt and Excise duties there was a defalcation of near 3,000,000l. It was therefore clear, from there being a falling off on these duties to such an amount, while the total defalcation in the receipts of the year was but 1,500,000l. that the other branches of the revenue must be encreasingly productive. In the collection of newly imposed Taxes, the Committee must be aware that some irregularities were unavoidable, that which ought to go the War Taxes being sometimes carried to the Consolidated Fund and that which ought to be carried to the Consolidated Fund being sometimes paid to the War Taxes. These anomalies, however, were easy to redress. The particular articles to which he alluded as having caused the defalcation in the revenue, had experienced that falling off which he had noticed, partly from the situation of our manufacturers, and partly from the scarcity of provisions, arising from the failure of the harvest. He hoped neither of these evils would be felt in the same degree this year. On account of the circumstances he had noticed, in estimating the average produce of the Consolidated Fund, he left out of his calculation the last year, when endeavouring to ascertain the average produce of the Customs and Excise. These, taking their average produce from the year 1809.1810, and 1811, stood as follows, allowing for the produce of the new duties:—

Customs.............................	£5,607,000
Excise................................	18,853,000

On the last three years, the average of the Assessed Taxes, including the produce of new duties, he took at 6,200,000l.; the Stamp Duties at 5,176,000l; and the Post Office Duties at 1,400,000l. The Hawkers' and Pedlars, Licences, and the remaining small branches of Revenue given to the Consolidated Fund, making it amount to 38,793,000l he took on a similar calculation. To these were to be added, the War Taxes, appropriated to the Consolidated Fund. These amounting to 9,706,000l. made the total 41,499,000l. The charge on it exclusive of the charge for the Loan of the present year, amounted to 460,000l. The deficiency of surplus in the year ending April 5, 1812, was 1,500,000l.

The additional charge created in the present Session........	2,100,000	
Expected produce of the duties imposed to meet the said charge....	750,000	
		1,350,000
Estimated surplus of the Consolidated Fund, for the year ending 5th April, 1814..............................		3,889,000
Deficiency of surplus, year ending 5th April, 1813		3,281,000
Surplus remaining for present year		608,000

From this it would be seen, that he would have been justified in calculating on a somewhat larger surplus. He proceeded to shew in what way he had formed his Estimates of the War Taxes.

The Customs and Excise averaged in the three years ending April 5, 1812......................	£9,592,965
Add Duties imposed in 1811, and the Present year........................	550,000
And for the higher Duty on Sugars of 3s. per cwt. in consequence of the high price, which might be taken at	250,000
The total would be	£10.302,965

This sum, then he took on an average of the Customs and Excise. Of the Property Tax there remained of former assessments on April 5, 1813

	£9,361,946
Estimated produce of the present year	12,960,000
	22,321, 946
Deduct the sum remaining to complete the grant of 1812..........................	8,898,245
There would remain..........................	13,423,701
This sum carried to the 10,302,265l. which he took for the produce of the Customs and Excise, gave	23,726,666
Deducting from this the War Taxes pledged for the interest of the debt	2,706,000
And there remained to be granted for the service of the year	21,020,666

It remained for him to state the conditions on which the loan had been contracted. These he thought were so far satisfactory that all parties ought to be satisfied. They did not impose a greater burden on the public than was necessary; and if beneficial to the Contractors, it was not so much so as to give them an unfair advantage. For every 100l. subscribed they received 110l. in the 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities; 60l. 3 per Cent Consols, and 8s. 6d. in the Long Annuities. The charge to be provided for was very considerable. The capital debt created was 35,700,000l. the interest 1, 167,250l. to one per Cent to the Sinking Fund 536.999l. to this was to be added for management, 11,379l.; making a total charge of 1708,628l. The total debt created by funding in the present Session, was 54.780,423l.; the interest on it was 2,062,066l. 18s. 4½d. The per centage to the Sinking Fund amounted to 665,614l. 1s. 1d.; the charge for management was, 17.103l 2s 6½d.; and the total charge to the public was 2,845,084l 1s. 11½d. The House would understand that he meant to propose to cancel such part of the debt as the sum in the hands of the Commissioners was sufficient to cover—On this subject, he however thought it at present unnecessary to trouble the Committee, as other opportunities would occur for going into it: reserving to himself, therefore, the right of giving an explanation that might appear necessary, he should trouble them at present no farther. The Right Honorable Gentleman then moved his first Resolution, which, as well as all the others, passed without any discussion.

IRISH BUDGET.

Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald brought forward the Budget for Ireland. The total supply required was 16,571,000l. and the Ways and Means for raising this supply amounted to 16,631,000l. He felt himself placed in a situation, in which no one had ever stood before him. The charge arising from fresh Taxes to be borne by Ireland, within the pesent year was 595,000l. Ireland which had so often been charged with not contributing her fair share to the exigencies of the State, contributed this year, of new taxes, nearly 600.000l. He had endeavoured to make these fall as lightly as possible on the public, particularly on the lower orders; and he was happy to think that they had given general satisfaction, most of the Bills by which they were imposed having already passed into laws. These taxes were principally on Customs and Excise, on Coffee, Wines, Malts, Spirits, Assessed Taxes, &c. He was aware that even those taxes would be sensibly, but, he hoped, not severely felt. But, with a view to assimilate the practice in the two countries, he proposed to provide a Sinking Fund for the debt of Ireland, which might also enable that country, on an exigency, to increase its funded debt. He then proceeded to give a general statement of the finances and prosperity of Ireland, as compared with former years, shewing that its situation was greatly improved. He then stated a few facts to prove that the exports of Ireland had increased since the Union, which shewed the utility of that measure, much as it had been decried by many. The export of corn of all kinds from Ireland had increased since that measure, which was a proof of the improvement of agriculture in Ireland. The exchanges also between Great Britain and Ireland had of late been greatly diminished. This year it was about six per cent; and only a few years ago, it was as high as 17 and 20 per cent. Was this not a proof of the increasing property of the sister kingdom? Some improvements had been made within the last three years in collecting the revenue arising from the postage of letters: and the expence of its collection was diminished a good deal since 1811, though no penurious means had been resorted to for that purpose. He then stated a few reasons for not having adopted in Ireland the plans of finance that had been proposed in this country—He was anxious to have the financial departments of both countries united, and also for an assimilation of the revenues of both. But he should be averse to such consolidation, were the contributions required from both to be made proportionate. This consolidation besides, would not be so productive as some Gentleman expected. The estimate for Ireland this year was 16,571,636l. It was impossible that she could contribute so much for many years to come, were the supplies to be raised within the year. The additional duties for England this year amounted to 1,500,000l. and that for Ireland was about one-half this sum, which was very disproportionate, so much so indeed, that she was not able to bear it. It was from a conviction that Ireland was not able to bear it, that he declined the new plan of finance; and also from a hope that it would nurture her future financial resources. The revenues in Ireland had been more productive last year than the estimates, while the expences of their collection had been stationary. He concluded by moving, that a certain sums be granted for various uses—upon which.

Mr. Banks said, that he disapproved of some of the remarks, as well as of the system adopted by the Right Honorable Gentleman. It was nothing but the system of his predecessors. The system of taxes adopted in Ireland since the Union he disapproved of, and wished the English system of taxes and finance to be extended to Ireland. He also thought that the printed accounts of the amount of the Irish taxes for the last three years were very unsatisfactory.

Mr. W. Pole contended, that the taxes were more productive last year than estimates, and vindicated the statements of the Irish revenues. He disapproved of his Honourable Friends (Bankes) remarks, and said, that as Ireland, was a new country, she could not be Expected to go on as England was able to do. Ireland could not raise the taxes within the year. If they endeavoured to make her do so, they would make her burst like the ox in the fable, and render her wholly useless. He wished to see the treasure and debt of both nations consolidated.

Sir J. Newport agreed with most of the remarks of the last speaker, and disapproved of those of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Banks.) He disapproved of the introduction of the Property Tax into Ireland—He thought that the Irish Exchequer department ought to be wholly separated from the politics of the Castle, and that this was the only plan to make it fully productive. The quantum of contribution settled for Ireland at the Union was disproportionate to her means, and founded on very falacious data—The quantum of contribution was of a progressive nature, whilst they kept the productive powers of the country, by means of trade and other facilities, wholly stationary—The collection of the resources was in many instances badly managed. Many had incurred penalties for neglect of the stamp duties in Ireland, though they had not been prosecuted; among these was one of the Judges of the land—Hear, hear—When it was required of one of the Stamp Commissioners to attend to his duty, he resigned his office, because he could not retain it as a sinecure. The taxes ought to be fairly in Ireland, and those who were able would readily pay them.

Mr. W. Pole confessed that there were great abuses in the Stamp Office; but that he had laboured hard to remedy them by the acts of last Session. The Right Honorable Gentleman vindicated the appointments made by the Irish Government while he had the honor of being connected with it, and especially in the Stamp Office, asserting that the Government, being ever anxious to enforce the collection of the revenue was not influenced in its selection of proper officers for that purpose, by any considerations of party or political connection.

Sir J. Newport repeated his assertion that the Legacy Tax was not collected, and that penalties incurred by Judges of the Land and the Counsel to Commissioners of the Revenue, who ought to be cognizant of the law, were not enforced, adding that those penalties were incurred in the year 1809, 10, and 11.

Mr. Peele defied the Right Honorable Baronet to produce one instance in which any defaulter whatever in the revenue had been screened from punishment by the Irish Government upon the delinquency of such defaulter being brought under its consideration. With regard to the department of Stamps, that question was, he understood, to be brought forward by the Right Honorable Baronet as a seperate motion; and as to the other departments of the revenue, while adequate measures were adopted rigorously to enforce the regulations mentioned by the Right Honorable Gentleman (W. Pole) with a view to the collection of the revenue in future, directions had been very recently given by the Irish Government to select the most conspicuous among the defaulters heretofore, in order that the most exemplary punishment should be inflicted.

Sir Henry Parnell observed that there was a radical error in the system of appointment to offices in Ireland—the officers for the collection of the revenues being nominated by the Lord Lieutenant instead of being selected by the Treasury Board, under whom these officers were more immediately to act, which was the practice in this country. But this was not the only difference between the system of the two countries, the officers in all the departments under Government being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, instead of being selected by the Boards under which they were respectively to act, and who were of course most competent to make a proper choice. No view to patronage should he thought, permit the continuance of such a deviation from the better practice of England.

Sir John Newport, in answer to the challenge of Mr. Peele, mentioned the case of Beauchamp Hill, which case was on the Journals of the House. This Mr. Hill was, it appeared, appointed to the higher office in the revenue, after he had himself confessed that he had been in the habit of receiving bribes from those from whom it was his duty to collect the revenue; nay, he was appointed to the office of Inspector to check illicit distillation, after having confessedly received bribes from distillers to suppress the collection of the revenue and made in the very teeth of the law.

Mr. W. Fitzgerald observed, that no part of the present Irish Government was responsible for the appointment mentioned by the Right Honorable Baronet, nor need he add, that such an appointment would not be made by any one now connected with the Government of Ireland. It was, however, due to the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Foster) who made that appointment, to restate that Right Honourable Gentleman's observation, when the appointment quoted was before mentioned, namely, that he (Mr. Foster) found the practice, confessed by Mr. Hill, so general is not so universal among revenue officers, that if he were to exclude all those so receiving illegal fees, he should not be able to find any officers acquainted with business *(a laugh, and hear!)* The Right Honourable Gentleman assured those who cheered, that he was not offering this as his argument *(hear!)* Further the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Foster) stated that the acceptance of such illegal fees arose out of the very inadequate salary allowed to revenue officers, which inadequacy he removed. Upon this point he (Mr. Fitzgerald) added that it was proposed to introduce a clause into the new Revenue Act, imposing a permanent disqualification upon any officer so accepting fees, as the officer alluded to was stated to have done. Adverting to the animadversion of Mr. Bankes, the Right Honourable Gentleman observed, that the assertion of the Honourable Gentleman, as to the inadequate contribution of Ireland to the expences of the empire, was rather unseasonable at a period when the Irish nation was about to contribute no less than sixteen millions to the common stock of the year, and to pay an additional taxes 610,000l. which amounted to one half of the addition to which rich and happy England was subjected. When it was recollected that Mr Pitt in 1785 rated the utmost effort of England at only 900,000l. additional taxation, and when it was considered that the revenue of Ireland, within the last years, had been increased one-sixth, notwithstanding its sacrifice of one source of revenue to the necessity of England. In stopping distillation from grain, he thought the resources of Ireland, and the manner in which its revenue was collected, where not liable to the animadversions which the House had heard from the Honourable Gentleman and others.

Mr. Croker vindicated the appointment of Mr. Hill, on the ground that what he did was done by every officer, and that he took regular fees, and not bribes, and that on his statement the system was amended.

The House was then resumed, and on the motion that the Report be received tomorrow.

Mr. Ponsonby said, it was a very extraordinary proceeding to propose the receiving the Report tomorrow, when no person expected the House to sit, and at a time when no person could expect the Resolutions could be reported. The amount of the expences raised by loan was 50 millions, and the whole was raised at an interest of 5l. 15s. per cent. The whole expenditure amounted from 115 to 120 millions, and it was on that immense sum of money that they were asked to come to so hasty a conclusion; there was no precedent in Parliament of such a proceeding.

The Chancellor of the Exhequer said, there were precedents, and that the Report of the Loan might be received, and the other Resolutions postponed.

Mr. Ponsonby said, if it were really necessary for the public service, he should not oppose it. He had said he would not obstruct the supplies; and he would not obstruct them; but there was a great difference between obstructing the supplies and calling the attention of the country to the state of the money-transactions, of which a great part of the people were ignorant.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it might be injurious to the public credit not to confirm as early as possible the agreement for the Loan, and the other Resolutions might be postponed.

The Speaker said the whole Report must be received but the consideration of some of the clauses might be postponed.

It was then agreed that the Resolutions on the Loan should be received to-morrow, and the others on Monday.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 26.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 14, 1813.

Extract of a letter from Captain De Courcy, of his Majesty's Sloop Mutine, addressed to Rear-Admiral Lord Amelias Beauclerk, and transmitted by Adm Sir Robert Calder to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

MY LORD, *"Mutine, at sea, April 13.*

I have great pleasure in acquainting your Lordship, that yesterday morning, while in execution of your Lordships's orders, at daylight, a strange ship was discovered on our lee bow, to which chase was given immediately; at two P. M. the stranger hoisted French colours, and commenced a fire from her stern guns, which, disabling us in our sails and rigging, occasioned us to drop astern: at forty minutes past eight, being again within gun-shot, he hoisted a light, and opened a fire from his broadside, which was continued until forty-five minutes past ten, when his main-top-gallant-masts and jibs being shot away, we were enabled to close him; still it was not until after a spirited resistance of fifty minutes, that at half-past eleven she hauled down her colours. I am convinced that had the action taken place during the day, it would have been of much shorter duration; she proved to be L'Invincible privateer corvette, of Bayonne, Martin Jortis, Commander, pierced for twenty guns, mounting sixteen, viz. twelve eighteen-pounders cannonades (French calibre) and four long sixes, with a complement of eighty-six men (partly Americans), the remainder of her crew being absent in prizes. It gives me pleasure to state to your Lordship, that no loss has been sustained on my side, save two men slightly wounded; our standing and running rigging and sails much cut, and masts wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 19th, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Sir T. J. Cochrane of the Surprize, to J. W. Croker, Esq

"H. E. S. Surprize, off Barbadoes, Jan. 22.

I have the honour to inform you, that while running in a direction I thought most likely to join the Cumberland, I fell in with, on the evening of Saturday the 16th inst. and after a chase of two hours and a half, captured the American privateer brig Decatur, pierced for 14, but mounting 12 guns, and 82 men, out from Boston 21 days. A shot wounded two of her men, one of whom is since dead.

A Court-Martial has been held in the River Medway, on board H. M. S. Courageux, at which Sir Thos. Williams presided, to try Capt P. Wilkinson, the Master, and Pilots, of that ship, for running her on shore on the S. W. reef of Anholt, on the night of the 13th of November, 1812, by which accident her rudder was knocked off: when the Court gave the following sentence:—" That his Majesty's ship Courageux having struck on the said reef was occasioned by an error in the compasses, in consequence of the Mariner's small arms having been under the half-deck, immediately under the binnacle, the stand of which arms had been recently raised, which must have increased their power over the said Compasses. The Court are further of opinion, that there is no blame whatever to be attached to Capt. Wilkinson, the Master, and Pilots; and doth therefore fully acquit them: and the said Capt. Wilkinson, the Master, and Pilots are hereby acquitted accordingly."—W. Davidson, Esq. assisted as Judge Advocate; Mr. J. Luckombe attended to assist the Prisoners tried, by permission of the Court.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Alexander Learmouth, jun. Esq. was yesterday sentenced to be confined three months in the King's Bench Prison, and to find sureties for three years to keep the peace, for defaming the character of G. D. Harvey, Esq. and provoking him to fight a duel. W. H. Ashton Smith, Esq received the same sentence for endeavouring to provoke Sir Edwin Baynton Sandys, Esq. to fight a duel. H White, Esq the Printer of the Independent Whig, for a libel on the Duke of Cumberland, was ordered to be brought up again for Judgment on Saturday se'nnight.

The Irish loan was contracted for on Monday last, by Messrs Gibbons and Williams, there being no opposition. For every 100l. cash, the contractors are to have 100l. in the 3½ per cent Stock; 20l. in the 5 per cent. and 11l. 15s. in Treasury Bills.

At a Court of Common Council held at Dublin on Monday last, a motion was made for an Address to the Prince of Wales, congratulating his Royal Highness on the detection of the conspiracy against the life and honour of his Royal Consort—The motion not being seconded fell to the ground.

A pike was caught last week by a French Gentleman, in the Kirk-loch, Lochmaben, with the line, that weighed thirty-two and a half pounds.

The town of Datchett has for some months past been kept in a state of disturbance arising from a trifling circumstance. Some time since, the Parish Clerk, while attending a funeral, behaved so improperly, that the Rev. Mr. Phillips, the Rector, dismissed him from his situation. The cause of the clerk was espoused by a great number of the inhabitants, particularly those of the lower order, who behaved to the Rector in the most indecent & outrageous manner. They have hooted him as he has been going to and returning from Church, to perform Divine Service. He has been annoyed by what is called rough music, consisting of tin kettles, pots, &c. before his house. For the purpose of restoring order, Mr. Philips has been compelled to resort to legal proceedings, and for that purpose has attended at the Bucks County Sessions, held at Aylesbury, and preferred three bills of indictment, one for riot and assault, one for various riots since the 3d of January last, and a third for a conspiracy.—Nineteen persons are included in this indictment. The trial, it is supposed, will be removed in the King's Bench.

From the German and Portuguese Papers.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE VICINITY OF DANTZIC, APRIL 13.

" The Governor of Dantzic, General Rapp, upon hearing of the commencement of hostilities between Prussia and France, arrested the Prussian Postmaster and his Clerk. The army before the place limit their operations to a strict blockade, being fully convinced that it must speedily surrender; as, on the one hand, the diseases that have broken out there rage with such violence, that those who are compelled to leave it have in their mouths a piece of sponge, or carry before them a cloth, dipped in vinegar; and, on the other hand, there is a total want of medicines and fresh provisions which are indispensable to the re-establishment of health."

BERLIN, APRIL 25.—Spandau has capitulated, and the garrison engages not to bear arms against Prussia, or her allies, for a certain time All property belonging to the French Government must be left, and the garrison is only permitted to carry away their private property The baggage in consequence is strictly searched. The articles of capitulation will hereafter be communicated to the public by the Commander-in-Chief.

BERLIN, APRIL 27.—The following letter from the head quarters of his Excellency the Imperial Russian General to Count Von Wittgenstein, has just been communicated to us:—

" I have the honour of informing your Excellency, that the garrison of Thorn has made a capitulation with the Russian troops, according to which, the place is to be surrendered on the 6th (8th) of April; the garrison to lay down their arms, and oblige themselves not to bear arms against Russia and her allies, within the space of a year. And in giving your Excellency this agreeable information, I have to request that you will give orders to give public thanks to God for this happy event, by celebrating a Te Deum.

(Signed) Prince WOLCHONSKI.

" Lieut. Gen. and Adj Gen. to his Imperial " Majesty Head-quarters at Bunzlaw, April " 8 (20), 1813."

ALTENBURG, APRIL 20.—The battalion, consisting of the combined troops of Saxe-Weimar, Gotha, and Halburghausen, which surrendered by capitulation to his Prussian Majesty's hussars, in the vicinity of Eisenach, is this day arrived at head-quarters. They have entered into his Prussian Majesty's service, and will fight with us in the general cause of Germany, and for the liberation of th[illegible]ative country from a shameful foreign yoke. The battalion will this day have their arms and field-pieces restored to them, they are to remain united, and under the command of their Major, Baron Von Lincker, in the Duke of Weimar's service will, from this time forward, form a part of our army.

BERLIN, APRIL 27.—The English Envoy General Stewart, the English Secretary of Legation Jackson, and the English courier Riet, have arrived here.

According to several accounts, the polish troops stationed near Cracow did not wait the attack of Gen. Von Sacken, but concluded a convention with the Austrian General, in consequence of which they are to be disarmed and conveyed thither, to wait the decision of their fate by the general negociation.

LISBON, APRIL 20.—According to the estimate of an intelligent observer, who is well acquainted with what passes in the itinerant Court of Joseph, there have marched out of Spain for France, between the 16th of February and the 28th of March, 1211 officers of different ranks, 6000 corporals and serjeants, and 16,000 soldiers, including 1890 cavalry. Some conscripts have come in their place, but such a reinforcement is unfit to supply the place of the troops withdrawn, as these conscripts are not only boys but without military discipline.

ASIATIC MIR[illegible]OR,

NOVEMBER 17, 1[illegible]

Our Readers have of late years [illegible] frequent opportunities to peruse very dis[illegible]ant accounts of the expence of living in [illegible]gland. All reports agree that the scale of exp[illegible]e has greatly increased and still continues to [illegible]ase; but on what annual sum can an indi[illegible] or a family live hospitably and liberally [illegible]s to supply all rational wants;—to maintain [illegible]mfortable style of life, without painful e[illegible]my on the one hand, and on the other, [illegible] launching into extravagance or any of th[illegible]eries of expence, is a question that is extr[illegible] difficult to answer. The truth is, it does [illegible] admit of a general solution; and from the [illegible]ferent connections, views, habits and propensities of different individuals, can only be determined as it applies to each. While some assert that 7 or 800 pounds a year, can comman[illegible] all the comforts, and all that is desirable or useful of the luxuries of life; others contend that six or eight times that sum is but barely sufficient for the maintenance of a small family. A statement, with which we have been favoured, of the actual expence of a gentleman and his wife, who many years moved in the first circles of this metropolis, and who now live in London, in a style of elegant hospitality, will throw considerable light on this question.

The annual sum laid down in this schedule, as requisite for the genteel maintenance of a small family, amounts to £4500. A few, certainly but a few of our readers may consider this sum of annual expenditure as moderate; much the greater number will consider it as extravagantly high, and will be disposed to exclaim on looking over the several items of expence, " how much is here that I do not want? "

Statement of the Expences of a Gentleman and his Wife, without Children, living in a comfortable and liberal style, in a moderately large house, in one of the most genteel streets in London, with a suitable establishment of Servants, keeping a table every day, to which one or two friends might drop in, and giving a handsome dinner to a company of twelve or fourteen persons once a week The above from the actual experience of two years.

		£	s.	d.
First cost of a new House in York Place, ready to receive furniture, £5,500				
Interest at 5 per Cent.		£ 275	0	0
Furniture for ditto, £ 2,500				
Interest at 10 per Cent.		255	0	0
Ground Rent,		30	0	0
Parish Rates,		38	0	0
Income Tax on the Property of the House,		30	0	0
Window Taxes,		28	0	0
New River Water,		5	0	0
Rector's extra Dues,		0	10	6
Sum total House Rent		661	10	6
Servants' Wages.				
Butler and Gentleman's Servant,	G. 45			
Under Butler,	22			
Footman,	22			
Coachman,	30			
Groom,	22			
Cook and House-keeper,	30			
Lady's Maid,	20			
Kitchen Maid,	10			
Two House Maids,	20			
	Guineas 221	£ 232	0	0
Liveries for four, at 30l. each,		120	0	0
Home Expences, which includes Butcher, Baker, Green-Grocer, and Fruiterer's Bills, Washing, Butler, and House-keeper's Bills, at 20l. per week,		1040	0	0
Coals, 35 chaldrons, at 3l.		105	0	0
Candles,		60	0	0
Small Beer,		30	0	0
Grocer, for Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, &c.		30	0	0
Stationer's Bill,		30	0	0
Wine Merchant,		300	0	0
Jobbing a pair of Horses,		126	0	0
Expence of two Riding Horses,		70	0	0
Repairs of two Carriages,		50	0	0
Gentleman's Wearing Apparel,		150	0	0
Lady's ditto ditto,		200	0	0
Subscription to Concerts, Public Places, &c.		20	0	0
Gentleman's Pocket Money, for Taverns, Clubs, trifling Purchases, Charity, &c.		100	0	0
Lady's ditto, for trifling Purchases, Knick-knacks, Flowers, &c.		50	0	0
Post-Horses, for going to Watering-Places, paying Visits out of Town, and for Carriages, Horses, Hair-powder, Servants, Dogs,		37	0	0
Expense of House Rent of a Summer Residence, or at a Watering-Place, and transporting Servants and Baggage,		200	0	0
Apothecary's Bill and Medical attendance,		60	0	0
Two Seats at a Chapel,		6	0	0
Total		£ 3,847	16	6

To the above ought to be added the interest of money laid out in jewels, plate, carriages, table and bed linen, glass ware, &c. which are very variable, but which cannot amount to less than £3000. It is to be remarked too, that from your whole income, a tax of 10 per cent, is deducted, so that a *net* income of £4,500 per annum, is barely sufficient to cover all expences If a comfortable countryhouse could be had, which is infinitely superior to watering-places, or hiring a rasidence; it must be a very moderate one, which will not cost £5000, for which no interest must be calculated on; and constant increased expence for an establishment of, at least, £400 per annum.

The friends [illegible]
happy to hear [illegible]
favorite pursui[illegible]
appears from [illegible]
from an Edinb[illegible]
May:—
" The amou[illegible]
country tow[illegible]
rist Mis[illegible]
Printi[illegible]
£1[illegible]

[illegible]
Pri[illegible]

Mis[illegible]
Master [illegible]
Turn[illegible]

On th[illegible]
Lieutena[illegible]

On the [illegible]
Jameson.—[illegible]
Captain W.[illegible]

On the H. [illegible]
Doctor Georg[illegible]

On the H. C[illegible]
—Major John [illegible]

Yesterday ev[illegible]
supper was give[illegible]
the Right Hono[illegible]
occasion of his L[illegible]
dia. The decorati[illegible]
tertainment were [illegible]
ever witnessed in [illegible]
room was beautiful[illegible]
chalked and painted [illegible]
in the center medallio[illegible]
in which were inscri[illegible]
Mauritius and Java, w[illegible]
Suaviter et Fortiter. T[illegible]
rations were exec[illegible]
dence of [illegible]
artist. [illegible]
dimension[illegible]
it had been [illegible]
for the occ[illegible]
ornament is [illegible]
Excellency [illegible]
of London a[illegible]
nored Mr a[illegible]
pany The p[illegible]
the fashionab[illegible]
invited, and w[illegible]
tainment.

Lately, in a large party [illegible]
good humour presided, after [illegible]
Port of Calcutta" was receive[illegible]
applause, a gentlemen rose an[illegible]
Company thus: " I now propo[illegible]
which will I doubt not give equ[illegible]
er satisfaction than the last; ([illegible]
minute attention) and I am sure [illegible]
companied with that applause, [illegible]
membrance of our greatest de[illegible]
pride of the Country, must ever i[illegible]
tlemen, it is a toast you have long [illegible]
habit of drinking, and I trust you [illegible]
joy both the ability and the inclinati[illegible]
it. I give then, gentlemen, (as you [illegible]
drank the Port of Calcutta) The CLA[illegible]
admired metropolis ! ! !"

KILKENNY CA[illegible]

In a company [illegible] Naval [illegible]
the discourse happened to turn on the [illegible]
of small animals, when an Irish Gentlem[illegible]
sent stated his opinion to be, that a K[illegible]
Cat of all animals was the most ferociou[illegible]
added, I can prove my assertion by a fact [illegible]
in my own knowledge: " I once" sai[illegible]
" saw two of these animals fighting in a [illegible]
bar Yard, and willing to see the result of [illegible]
battle, I drove them into a deep sawpit [illegible]
placing some boards over the mouth, left [illegible]
to their amusement. Next morning I w[illegible]
see the conclusion of the fight, and wh[illegible]
think I saw ?" " one of the Cats dead [illegible]
bly" replied one of the Company. " [illegible]
Jasus, there was nothing left in the [illegible]
the two tails and a bit of Flue ! ! ! !"